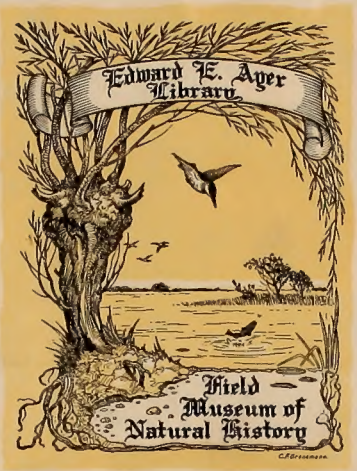
SHOUT
SHARE
IT



470.54 L884

CHICAGO
NATURAL HISTORY
MUSEUM

Scarce - 114 col.d plates = "This work is very rarely found with over 96 Plates, all at first published."

-145
yarr
80 00

2112

Bm

Lord's,

Entire New System of

Ornithology.

OR

OECUMENICAL HISTORY, of

BRITISH BIRDS.

Under the Inspection and Patronage, of the

Revd Mr Peters.

Chaplain, to His Royal Highness the

Prince of Wales.

The whole accurately copied, from the Original Paintings, now in the possession of the

ARTIST.

With a brief account of their Characters, & Properties.

The writing Corrected, & Embellish'd, by the

Revd Dr Dupree.

Master of the KING'S, Free Grammar School, at

BERKHAMSTEAD.

LONDON.

Publd May 12. 1791. by the Author N. 11. Maiden Lane. Covent Garden

11832?

R.B
Ayer
add.1
1791
.1
*

QL
690
.G7
L75

TO THE

Rev. Mr. PETERS.

REV^D. and HON^D. SIR,

PERMIT me to have the honour of dedicating to you this Oecumenical Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds, illuſtrated by coloured engravings copied from the originals. Vain would be my attempt to diſplay your excellence in that noble art which you adorn, and in which the conſent of mankind have already raiſed you to a diſtinguiſhed pre-eminence. I might juſtly incur the ſuſpicion of unſeaſonable adulation, or of a needleſs repetition of praiſes which the public voice has ſo frequently beſtowed. But although I may not be qualified to deſcribe your profeſſional merit, the feelings of my heart will not ſuffer me to bury in ſilence, the kind offices, and the marks of benevolence which I have ſo often experienced from you. The contemplation of theſe awakens my warmeſt gratitude; and while I indulge ſome faint hope of enjoying your approbation in the preſent undertaking, I cannot avoid informing the world of that great reſpect with which I am,

Reverend Sir,

Your moſt obliged

and faithful

humble Servant,

THOMAS LORD.

INTRODUCTION.

THE following work is ſubmitted to the judgment of a candid public, with that diffidence, which is natural to the human mind, conſcious of its imperfection; but not without a certain portion of flattering expectation in its ſucceſs. The plan, on which it is formed, is, in many reſpects original, and is calculated to ſupply thoſe defects which have been ſo prominent in other ſyſtems of ornithology. The work is publiſhed in numbers, of which each contains three plates, four and five birds alternately, with their neſt and eggs. All the birds, which the plate can admit, are repreſented as large as life, and copied with a minute and ſcrupulous accuracy from the original paintings, executed by the author, and now in his poſſeſſion. Delineations of nature, ſo exact and faithful, will ſuperſede the neceſſity of laboured and voluminous deſcription. Hence, under each portrait is given a ſimple and conciſe natural hiſtory of the lineage, character, and property of each bird.

This diſpoſition, it is obvious to remark, holds out conſiderable advantages; for the picture being preſented to the eye, and a ſhort philoſophical explanation of the ſubject being annexed, the memory retains it without much application, and without the labour of that reading which muſt be encountered to digeſt the excellent treatiſes of an Ariſtotle, a Buffon, a Derham, a Ray, a Briſſon, and a Pennant; writers, whoſe deep reſearches into the operations of nature, have improved ſcience, and have widely diffuſed the knowledge of animal life. In former works of this kind, the deſcription has been tedious and elaborate, while the portraits have been inconſiderable, and thinly ſcattered. But here, to an accurate account is prefixed, an exact delineation of every bird, which of itſelf produces a perfect picture; and each number having no communication nor dependance upon that which precedes, and that which is to follow, muſt be eſteemed intrinſically completed and finiſhed. Objections may, perhaps, be made to the brilliancy of the colouring, but let it be obſerved (and let the reader carry this obſervation with him through the work) that the author always draws the bird at that particular period, when the plumage is in its full luſtre; a circumſtance which does not take place before the third year, and is chiefly conſpicuous in the breeding ſeaſon.

Such are the outlines of that Oecumenical Hiſtory of Britiſh Birds, to which the Author now ſolicits the attention of the public: an hiſtory which men of taſte, and all the lovers of natural ſcience have long and eagerly wiſhed to behold. From the repreſentation of its originality and uſefulneſs thus briefly ſtated, ſhall he be pardoned if he preſumes to indulge an ardent hope of

patronage

patronage and countenance. From that period, when the Royal Society was eſtabliſhed, the moſt happy and ſucceſsful reſearches into the works of nature have been made, and we every day behold the happy effects of that philoſophy which directs its efforts to the improvement of geography, to the inveſtigation of vegetable life, and to the diſcovery of the ſtructure, and the qualities of animals. They who labour in this extenſive field, where ſo much ſtill remains to be cultivated, are entitled to ſome favor from that public, to whoſe inſtruction and amuſement they devote their ſtudies and their purſuits. In this point of view, the Author of the preſent work deſires to be conſidered. He is not ſo unreaſonable as to expect ſucceſs, if it be not deſerved: but he may truly aſſure his patrons, that no pains ſhall be ſpared by him to render his performance a curious and well executed ſyſtem of Britiſh Ornithology.

Painted and Engraved by T. Lewis

London Publ.d by the Author at the Art Office, May 1791

The Chaffinch.

THIS bird is here drawn as large as the life. The male, like many others, is not until the third year in the full luſtre of its plumage. They build in elm or apple trees, and their neſts have more art and ſymmetry than thoſe of any birds in this country; as deſcribed in the plate. They lay from three to five eggs, and feed chiefly on hay and ſmall ſeeds, and are deſtructive enemies to gardens. In the winter, they viſit the farm yards in great numbers, and are ſo familiar and domeſtic as to ſing ſitting on the finger: they are alſo frequently purchaſed as ſinging birds, although their note is ſhort, but conſtantly repeated. A barbarous cuſtom prevails of putting out their eyes, to make them ſing during the night. They are very docile, and are taught to eat out of the mouth. While young, this bird reſembles the female, but gradually improves until the third year in richneſs and brilliancy of colour.

Plate 2d.

Painted and Engraved by T. Lord.

London Publd by the Author as the Act directs May 30 1791.

Bohemia Chatterer.

THIS is a bird of paſſage, and like the Field-fare, or Red-wing, appears at the latter end of the year. The male and female were ſhot at Amerſham, in Bucks, as they were feeding on the berries of a Barbery tree, of which, together with thoſe of the mounting-aſh, they are peculiarly fond. The five ſcarlet feathers on the wing have all the appearance of ſealing-wax, and not the leaſt of feathers ſeven, are viſible when the wing is expanded. The creſt on the head they can erect or depreſs at pleaſure. It is a ſcarce bird, and ſeldom to be found but in pairs, which affords ample reaſon to conclude they are paired all the year.

Painted and Engraved by J. Lord

London. Pub.d by the Author as the Act directs. May 30.th

The common Houſe-Sparrow.

THIS bird may be thought too rich in colour; but as I have obſerved in the preface, ſome birds do not arrive at their full beauty until the third year. Particular marks are found in this portrait, which are not diſtinguiſhed in younger birds. They lay from five to ſix eggs, which differ much in colour, ſome extremely bright, and others are as dark as thoſe of a blackbird. Their neſts I have taken almoſt as large as that of a crow, and I have found them compoſed of ſilk, linen, and worſted fragments, ſtraw, ruſhes, and feathers; they frequently build under the tiles and thatch of houſes, and ſometimes under rook's neſts, and they are alſo allured to build in bottles placed for that purpoſe. They feed on all kinds of grain, and towards the harveſt, make great ravages in the fields of corn: at that ſeaſon of the year they flock together in prodigious numbers, and there are boys whoſe only occupation it is to frighten them away with clappers, adapted for that uſe.

Plate 4th.

The Yellowhammer, Painted and Engraved by T. Lord.

London. Pub.d by the Author as the Act directs, June 14. 1791.

PLATE IV.

The Yellow-Hammer.

IS one of our moſt common birds, and like the Chaffinches feeds on ſeeds, and flocks with them in the winter. But in the ſpring of the year we ſee them only in pairs; and it is then they begin to ſing: their note conſiſts but of a few ſtrokes, and is rather melancholy. Their feathers are long, and differ in colour according to their age, as it has been remarked in the preface. Their neſts are built on the ſide of a bank, and are compoſed of dried flat graſs, lined with horſe-hair. Their eggs, which are generally five in number, are beautifully veined with purple, as deſcribed in the plate. They raiſe, or lay down the feathers on their head at pleaſure; and are very ſtrong and vigorous, and capable of ſupporting the moſt ſevere winter; of which circumſtance the numbers, which appear in the coldeſt ſeaſon, afford an ample proof.

The Jacobine. Painted and Engraved by T. Lord

London Pub.d by the Author according to the Act dirctd June 1, 1791

PLATE V.

The Jack, or Jacobine.

THIS Pidgeon is eſteemed the moſt beautiful of the Dove kind, but differs very much in colour, The Fanciers are ſo exact as to hold them of little value, if they diſtinguiſh any falſe marks in them, as the term is;—that is, if the colour be not perfectly correſpondent, and the hood from the head to the breaſt exactly regular. The right colour is obtained by matching male and female from time to time, until they arrive to what is called a true marked pidgeon; and the breeders then eſteem them valuable, and can have their own price. They lay two eggs; the female ſits all night, and about eleven o'clock in the morning ſhe comes off to feed, and returns not before the evening, when ſhe reſumes, and the male quits the neſt. They breed, for the moſt part, during all the year; and, particularly, if they are kept in a room which is not cold in the winter. Hence it is always endeavoured to give them the utmoſt advantage of the ſun at that ſeaſon.

PLATE VI.

The Red Wing.

VISITS us in company with the Fieldfare, in the winter, and feeds on the berries of the white-thorn, and ſuch food as the hedges at that ſeaſon afford. This bird, is full of fleſh, but not remarkably delicious to the taſte, and is difficult of approach, if the ſeaſon be mild: flocks perch on the ſummit of the loftieſt trees, and if one of them move, the reſt are immediately on the wing. It is a neat cloſe-feathered bird, and is a ſpecies of the thruſh, but has no ſong, like our common thruſh.

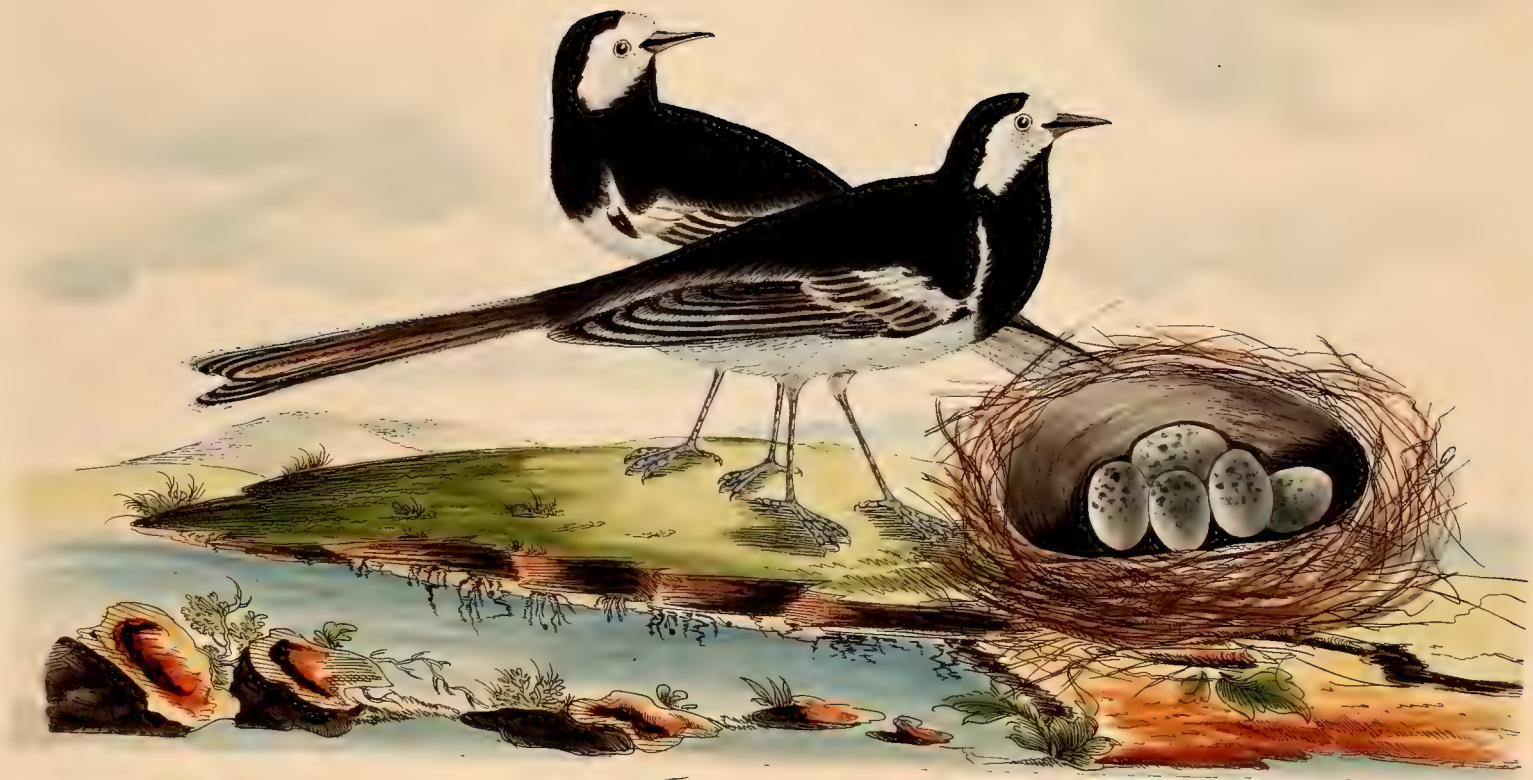
The Partridge. London Pub.d as the Act directs July 14.1791. by the Author.

PLATE VII.

The Partridge.

THE ſporting world is well acquainted with the external diſcriminations of this bird; but it does not therefore follow that all its peculiar manners and cuſtoms are equally and generally known. I ſhall, then, offer ſome few remarks.—

Theſe birds feed upon green corn, and are likewiſe very deſtructive to wheat in the ear. They continue among the ſtubble, until it can no longer afford them proviſion, and then reſort to the green turnips in covies, which never ſeparate before the approach of the pairing ſeaſon. They lay ſixteen eggs, or more, and in general produce an equal number of young ones, which, although able to run as ſoon as hatched, are the moſt tender of the feathered tribe. The female having found a place for them to drink, they attend it periodically for that purpoſe. Her induſtry to diſcover the neſt of the ant, or piſmire, in order to ſcratch for their eggs, and feed her little progeny, is extremely curious. Theſe birds are ſometimes hatched under a bantam hen, and may be eaſily reared by a conſtant ſupply of ant's eggs. For the ſpace of ten or twelve months they will follow the hen, which, during that period, is totally regardleſs of her own ſpecies. Their long attendance on the brood renders it evident that partridges ſit but once in a ſeaſon, except their eggs be taken. They never ſeparate but on the report of a gun. They may ſcatter, but they have a note, or call, by which they are eaſily collected. Wild as they are, you may approach theſe birds, when ſitting, ſo near as to reach them with the hand; for they never forſake their neſts without the utmoſt reluctance. Although their eggs are many, the young ones come all together. It deſerves to be remarked, as a curious proof of inſtinct, that if the hen is put up, and her young are near, ſhe flies a few yards, and then drops as if wounded: and this ſtratagem ſhe will repeat until the ſuppoſed enemy is decoyed away at a conſiderable diſtance; her little family, in the mean time, being very active on their part in ſecreting themſelves from the threatened danger. Then, her artifice having ſucceeded, ſhe returns to them with anxious concern for their ſafety.



The Water Wagtail.

The Water Wagtail, or Diſh-Waſher.

WE need not repeat the obſervation made in the preface to this work, that every picture in it is exactly copied from original nature.

Theſe Birds frequent horſe-ponds, and muddy waters, for the purpoſe of catching thoſe flies which hover on the ſurface in the ſummer ſeaſon: but in the winter they feed upon grubs and ſpiders. Their neſts, built in piles of wood, or ſtacks of faggots, are compoſed of dried roots, and dead graſs, and lined with hair. Like moſt of our ſmall birds they ſit fourteen days, and generally lay five or ſix eggs. So very ſhy are thoſe birds, that if a finger be lifted up they are inſtantly on the wing. They dart at a fly with a fury equal to that of a hawk at his prey. Their motion is amazingly rapid: and their wings carry them ſeveral yards at one ſtroke. They ſettle upon the ground, or barns, and the tops of houſes, but ſeldom upon trees. They run with great ſwiftneſs upon the brink of the water after the flies. They are not however much eſteemed, nor are they ever caged: but it is a bird of ſtately deportment. Here it may not be improper to give the etymology of their former name. They receive it from this circumſtance—that every motion of their body is ſeconded by a quick movement of the tail.

Printed and Engraved by T: Lord The Bullfinch London Pub.d as the Act directs July

The Bullfinch, or Nope.

THE beauty and colour of theſe Birds are exquiſite, and their docility in learning tunes is remarkable. Hence they are much eſteemed. But they are not long-lived, few of them exiſting more than five years in a cage. They will produce five young ones at a time, and ſit twice or thrice in one year: but in compariſon of the numbers hatched very few are ſeen or caught; and this may be occaſioned by their incapacity to endure ſevere weather. As they are pernicious enemies to young fruit-trees by feeding on the buds, the gardeners ſhew them no mercy. In winter, the few which appear are found in the woods, or under hedges. They are paired all the year. Five ſhillings each are often given for their purchaſe. When caged they feed upon hemp-ſeed: but this food is deſtructive to their health, and ſhortens their lives; nor is it leſs injurious to their beauty; for it ſoon darkens their glowing colours. It may be added, that it is not unuſual to make choice of theſe birds for the purpoſe of teaching them to pipe a tune from a ſmall hand organ, or pipe. But then the key note of the pipe muſt be to the pitch of the bird's common note, and they muſt be taken young, and hear only the ſame tune, which muſt be played to them until the following ſpring.

The Woodpecker

Painted and Engraved by T. Lord N° 12 King S^t Bloomsbury

London Pub^d as the Act directs by the Author August 14 17..

PLATE X.

The Woodpecker.

FROM the obſervation frequently made of theſe birds being ſeldom found but in pairs, it is concluded that they are paired all the year. In their nature they are very remarkable: they diſplay amazing ſtrength in their flight, for one ſtroke will carry them more than twenty yards: and when their flight is upon the decline, they riſe, and renew it, until they arrive at the tree in view. They alight upon the ſide, and run ſwiftly round and round to conceal themſelves from every beholder; and having reached that part which is moſt diſtant from the enemy, they peep on one ſide, and then on the other; ſo that it is curious to mark the various operations of this ſtratagem. From this extreme caution they are difficult to ſhoot.

Their tail feathers, which are ſhort and ſtumpey, they place cloſe to the tree, as a ſupport. Then it is they begin to work for their food, the inſects, that live between the bark and the tree. Their tongue is much like that of other birds; but when they ſearch for their food the ſtrength of it is wonderful: they dart it ſeveral inches, as from a ſheath: it is round, and hard, and very wiry at the tip. They work it under the bark of the tree, and the inſects, which inhabit there, being diſturbed, immediately run out, and, the tongue of the bird having reſumed its natural length, the expected aliment is obtained. For the ſecurity of their young it is common with them to ſelect a hollow tree: and, for a neſt, their bill is ſo hard as to peck a hole in the wood; and this is done with ſo much violence and force that the noiſe of it is heard at the diſtance of more than one quarter of a mile. The aſh is their general object, and their neſt, being very deep in the trunk of the tree, is not eaſily acceſſible.

Painted and Engraved by T. Lord, N.° 12, King S.t Bloomsb.y *The Greenfinch* London, Pub.d 1.st the Act directs by the Author August 14. 1791.

PLATE XI.

The Greenfinch.

IS one of our moſt common birds. They feed upon every kind of ſmall ſeeds, and lay five beautiful eggs, as the plate deſcribes. They ſit three or four times in the courſe of the ſeaſon. Remarkably ſtrong and hardy, they can endure the ſevereſt winter. Their ſong is very ſhort, and very indifferent. They love to frequent gardens, in which they often build, ad are mortal enemies to ſeeds recently ſown. As they are not very cautious in concealing their neſts, it is found in cut hedges, apple, or fir-trees. In ſharp weather, ſwarms of them viſit the farm-yards for their food. Docile and familiar, they are eaſily taught to draw water, or open a box for their food: and hence numbers are immured in cages by the curious.

The Song Thrush.

ted and Engraved by T. Lord. N.º 12. King St.t Bloomsbury. *London. Pub.d as the Act directs by the Author. Aug.st 1.st 1791.*

PLATE XII.

The Song-Thruſh, or Throſtle.

THESE birds are indigenous, and are much eſteemed for their note, which is ſo loud and powerful, that it has been heard for more than half a mile. They perch on the ſummit of lofty trees, and begin their ſong ſoon after chriſtmas, which they continue to the latter part of the ſummer: and that being moulting ſeaſon, they ceaſe to ſing, becauſe their health is not then ſo perfect as in the ſpring; and this, indeed, is the caſe with moſt birds. Thruſhes may be thought to reſemble the Red-wing, given in a former plate; but their nature is quite different. Great numbers are never ſeen together: they are very ſhy, and ſwift in their flight. In cages they may eaſily be tamed, and rendered familiar. Their common food is grubs and caterpillars: and when they are much diſtreſſed by the intenſe cold the produce of hedges contents them. There is a food called German paſte which they eat in cages, and alſo fig-duſt, both which are very good for them. They are often purchaſed at a guinea a piece.

Painted and Engrav'd by T. Lord, N.o 14 Bow St. Bloomsbury. The Hoopoe. London Pub.d as the Act directs by the Author, Jan.y 1.st 1789.

The Hoopoe.

THIS bird was ſhot by John Lord Eſq. of Murſley Hall, Buckinghamſhire. But as it is a rare and tranſitory paſſenger little can be ſaid of its properties. The creſt on the head, which is erected and dreſſed at pleaſure; conſiſts of a double row of feathers, of which fifteen are tipt with jet black, as repreſented. The upper mandible of the bill is not incurvated like that of moſt other birds, but is flat, and of a high poliſh: and the tongue is thick and ſhort, as a barley-corn. This bird, being only wounded, was taken alive: and ſeveral kinds of food were in vain offered: it partook of none, nor would take the leaſt notice of any. When dead, the fat broiled through the ſkin, ſo as to diſcolour the plumage. Two authors, whoſe works I have read on the ſubject of Ornithology, differ very much in their accounts concerning the manner of its building. As the matter is left in obſcurity, I prefer ſilence to any quotation, which perhaps might prove erroneous.

Painted & Engraved by T. Lord. N.º 1

The Wood Lark. London. Pub.d as the Act directs by the Authors.

PLATE XIV.

The Wood Lark.

THE birds in this number, as in all the paſt, are delineated as large as the life.

The wood-larks in ſize are inferior to the ſky-larks, and are, when young, very tender, and ſubject to cramp. Hence it is difficult to rear them: nor indeed does it anſwer any eſſential purpoſe to attempt it: for it is well known that birds caught wild far excel thoſe which are brought up by hand, in the melody of their ſong, and the beauty of the feathers: ſo much is nature ſuperior to art in all her operations. The eggs of theſe birds are ſix in number, and, as the plate exactly repreſents them, very dark. Their neſt, which is peculiar in its ſtructure, is compoſed of fine long dried graſs, and lined with hair. The uſual ſpot on which they build is by the ſide of large woods and foreſts; and their favourite haunts are the plains, and commons near thoſe places. Theſe larks perch upon lofty trees; and from that ſtation, to which their choice appears purpoſely directed, their ſong echoes through the reſounding wood. Their note is leſs ſonorous, but equal in ſweetneſs to that of the ſky-lark. They ſing in the night, and as they fly; while the rich variety of their ſong is very delightful to the ear. The ſize is the only diſcriminative quality of the male and female. They feed upon ſeeds, but, when caged, they ſhould be ſupplied with clover turf, which they like very much, and which is good for their health. If approached within twenty yards, their nature is to ſkulk rather than to take wing, like others of the feathered tribe.

Engraved by T. Lord. N.º1.

v. The Robin (). London. Pub.d as the Act directs by the Author. Sept.r ..

The Robin, or Red Breaſt.

THESE birds, although ſociable and familiar with mankind, ſeldom meet one another without a reciprocal challenge. Their hoſtile diſpoſition is indicated by a peculiar note in their ſong. The challenge is ſoon accepted, and a battle enſues. In winter they often become domeſticated, and take refuge by our fire-ſides in the inclement ſeaſon. I remember one of theſe ſocial birds, with only one leg, which paid an annual viſit to the houſe for many ſucceſſive ſeaſons. The poets not unfrequently celebrate this Bird. We meet with the following picturesque deſcription in the favourite bard of nature

——————————— one alone
The Red-breaſt, ſacred to the houſhold Gods,
Wiſely regardful of th'embroiling ſky,
In joyleſs fields, and thorny thickets, leaves
His ſhivering mates, and pays to truſted man
His annual viſit. Half afraid, he firſt
Againſt the window beats; then, briſk, alights
On the warm hearth; then, hopping o'er the floor,
Eyes all the ſmiling family aſkance,
And pecks, and ſtarts, and wonders where he is;
Till more familiar grown, the table crumbs
Attracts his ſlender feet.

Theſe birds build earlier than any other: but as the neſt is moſt accurately deſcribed in the plate it is needleſs to employ the attention of the reader by dwelling upon particulars. It muſt not however be unobſerved that in the manner and place of building they are not always conſiſtent and

 regular

regular; their neſts are found in the holes of old walls of decayed buildings, and in ſaw-pits. They follow the gardener as he digs up the mould, and I have remarked them pecking for the reptiles before the ſpade could poſſibly be put a ſecond time into the ground. Their note is cheerful and pleaſing, and they begin their ſong at that ſeaſon when that of other birds decline: and their favourite time of delighting us with their warbled ſtrains is in the dawn of day, and the cloſe of evening: ſo that it would almoſt appear as if kind nature had deſtined them to cheer our gloomy moments in that dreary period of the year, when the ſoft melody of the grove is dumb. They will ſing within very few hours after they are caught, if turned looſe into a room; but, if caged, not before two or three days; and when their confinement is become a little more tolerable, they will ſing by candle light. The country people think it impious to deſtroy theſe birds—certainly it is unkind and inhoſpitable.

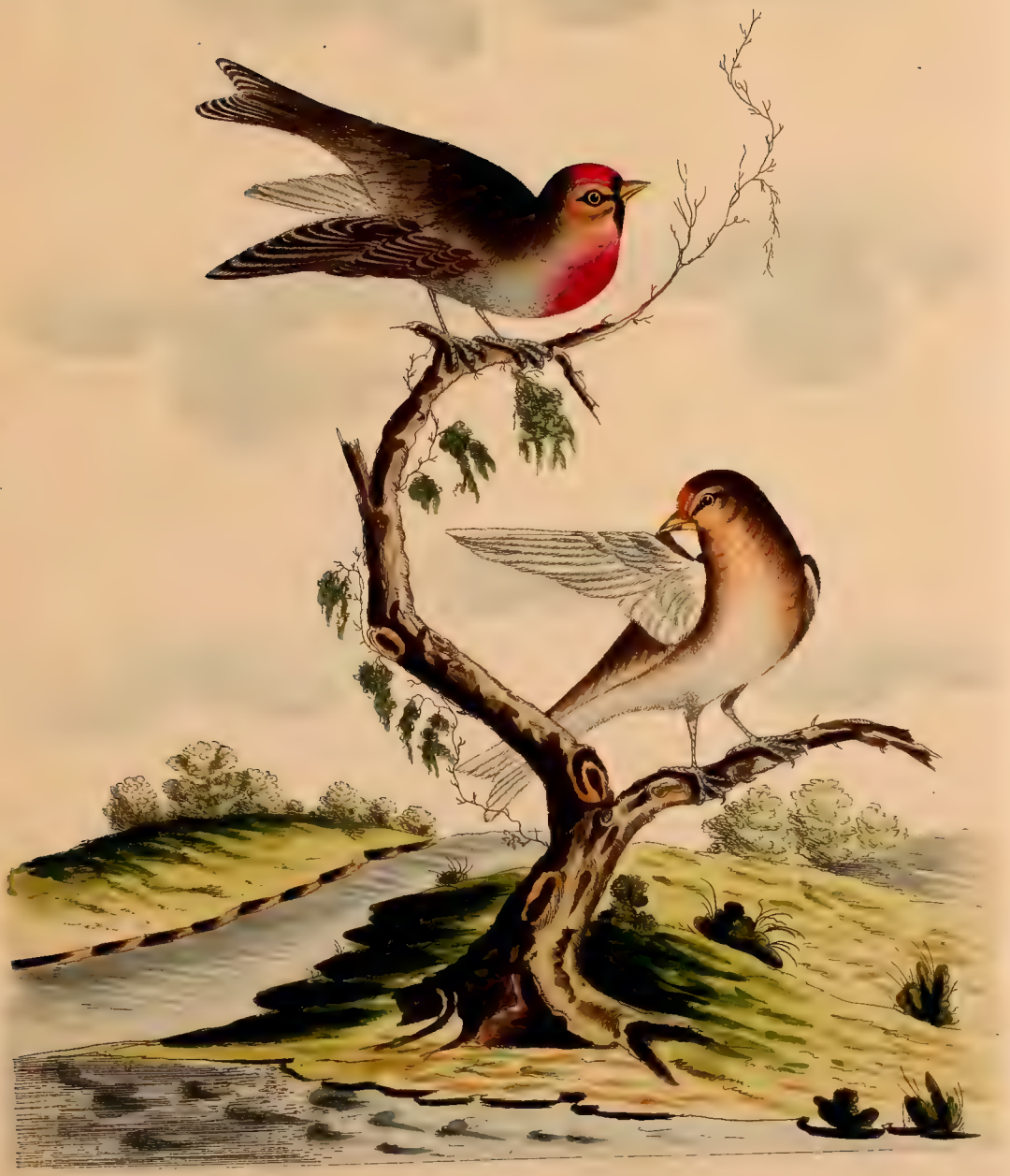
Printed and Engraved by T. Lord.

The Owl. Published by the Author, Mrs. Marden, Lane, Co. Tipperary.

PLATE XVI.

The Madge Owlet, or Owl.

THESE birds are ſcarce, and ſeldom ſeen but near large foreſts and chaces. The original of this portrait was ſhot near Whaddon Chace, in Buckinghamſhire. They frequent the moſt ſolitary and ſecret places, and appear only in the night. They depoſite their eggs in ſome hollow tree, which are two in number, of a white colour, and as large as thoſe of a ſmall bantam hen. Their young, being unable to provide for themſelves, remain in the neſt much longer than other birds. They feed on mice, and other ſmall animals.



The Red Pole.

London. Pub.d as the Act directs. Oct.r 1.st 1791

The Red-Pole.

THESE birds migrate from the ſouth of France, and viſit this country in great numbers. In their paſſage they have been known to alight, for reſt, on the yards and rigging of ſhips. They are frequently to be met with in the London market; but are not held in much eſtimation. They have no ſong, but are docile, and may be taught to open a box for their food. People generally purchaſe them as a decoy bird, to catch others of their kind. Few, in the numbers that come over, have arrived at their full beauty: it is therefore with no ſmall pleaſure the author preſents to the public a portrait, drawn from a living and perfect bird.

The Fan Tail.

Painted and Engraved by T. Lord

Pub.d by the Author N.o 11. Maiden Lane Cov.t Gar.n Oct.r 14. 1791.

PLATE XVIII.

The Fantail, or Shaker.

OF theſe birds are various ſorts, which differ only in colour. The carriage of their head is very majeſtic and ſtately. To be of any value, their bill muſt be ſhort; and in their tail muſt be a double row, which muſt contain thirty-two feathers at leaſt. They lay white eggs, and ſit eighteen days. The male and female ſit alternately, as it was remarked of the Jacobine in a former plate. They do not in general rear their young ſo well as the common pidgeon.

Painted & Engraved by T. Lord N.os. Bloxden Lane. Cov.y Gar.n The Red Headed Linnet. London. Publ.d by the Author Nov.r 1.

PLATE XIX.

The Red Headed Linnet.

THIS bird is very common and well known by the generality of the world, it is much admired for its ſong, which is ſweet and melodious. Theſe birds, like many others, are in their full beauty the third year, but when caged, and moulted, loſes the red on the head and breaſt, which they never more recover. They build in furze about three feet from the ground, and their neſt is eaſily found, for whilſt the hen ſits, the male is frequently perched on ſome twigs at a ſmall diſtance facing the neſt, pouring forth his ſoft ſong. He likewiſe feeds the female while ſhe ſits, their food conſiſts of any ſort of ſmall ſeeds. They lay five eggs, the neſt is compoſed of ſmall dried roots lined with wool. After harveſt, when breeding ſeaſon is over, they flock together in vaſt numbers on the lands, to feed on what remains. They ſettle by hundreds on one tree, and are frequently ſo numerous as to cover the whole top of it, where they jointly unite in a general chorus, and what is not a little ſingular they periodically attend at ſome clear ſtream for their drink.

PLATE XX.

The Field Fare

Is a bird of paſſage, and accompanies the Red Wing but aſſociates with no ohter Bird, except the Starling which will ſometimes intrude into his company. It viſits us in the winter in great flocks, and feeds on the produce of the hedges. It is a very looſe feathered bird, but rich in colour, and are very ſhy and difficult to approach with a gun. The ſeverer the Froſt is, the higher they are in fleſh. They are good eating, but no way delicious. When they riſe at the approach of a gun they ſoar ſo extremely quick and high as to be ſoon beyond the reach of ſhot.

Painted and Engraved by T. Lord.

The Canary, Pub.d Nov.r 1.st 1791 by the Author No. Maiden Lane, Cov.t Gn.

PLATE XXI.

The Common Canary Bird.

THESE birds are natives of the Canary Iſlands, but numbers of them are bred in this kingdom, Colcheſter and Ipſwich are the two principal places, and the birds bred in theſe towns, are much ſtronger, and larger, than thoſe brought from Germany, although ſeveral thouſands are brought over every ſeaſon. They are bred in barns and rooms in which are fixed boxes and baſkets for that purpoſe, and are ſupplied with deer's hair, of which, together with moſs and dead graſs, they compoſe their neſts. They will build three or four times in a ſeaſon, and lay from three to five eggs each time. They ſit fourteen days reckoning from the day their firſt egg is laid. The female leaves them generally at the expiration of fourteen days, when the male bird attends them another week in the neſt at which time they commonly leave their neſt, though not able wholly to provide for themſelves, and follow the male bird who is their ſole provider until they can take care of themſelves. Frequent inſtances have been known of the firſt brood driving out the female from her ſecond neſt by which means they deſtroy the ſecond brood. During neſting ſeaſon the birds ſhould be ſupplied with hard-boiled eggs, bread and milk, biſcuits, or bread-pudding all which muſt be often changed. In a future plate I ſhall give the true fancy bird, and a more full account of their cuſtoms and manners.

The Gold Finch

Dec.ᵗʰ 1791 No 11 Maiden Lane Cov.ᵗ Garden

PLATE XXII.

The Gold Finch.

Is a Bird univerſally admired both for its ſong and variety of colour. It is a familiar and docile bird, eaſily taught to draw water and open a box for its food, extremely delicate, and tender and will not bear the leaſt handling. I have known many inſtances of their ſtruggling whilſt changing cages, which ſtruggle has broken a blood veſſel and by bleeding at the mouth they have expired inſtantly. There are two ſorts of theſe birds the larger and ſmaller, the larger one far ſurpaſſes the other in colour but the ſmaller one is more excellent for its ſong. Many have not the light ſpots at the end of the tail and wing which are obſerved in this plate. Another mark which adds much to their value is the red ſpot which ſome have at the back of their head, which bird is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Red-Ear. Great flocks are to be met with at the latter end of the year. The bird catchers are frequently known to take two hundred at one throw. They make it a point to kill all the hens becauſe if they eſcaped they would be ſhy of the net and prevent others from being taken. They lay five eggs and ſit three or four times in a ſeaſon. In winter they haunt the barn doors whilſt the threſhers are at work to feed on the ſeeds which are ſeperated from the corn. They are remarkably fond of thiſtles and are always to be met with where they grow. The male differs from the female in brilliancy of colour, and is by far the richer of the two; the black on the pinion is a diſtinguiſhed mark, as the hen is never ſo dark in that part.

London Pub.d by the Author w.th the Act directs Dec.r 14 1791

N.o 11 Maiden Lane Cov.t Garden

The Male Black Bird

The Male Black-Bird

Is much ſmaller and genteeler than the female although long in feather. They are frequently ſhot and brought to the London markets with other ſmall birds for eating. It is a cloſe feathered bird, his ſong is ſhort but much admired, it ſeldom laſts longer than three or four months, which is in breeding ſeaſon, during which time he is to be ſeen ſinging on ſome branch near his neſt which is eaſily to be found by obſerving him as he always ſits facing it. They generally build within three or four feet of the ground. When moſt other birds are ſilent at the cloſe of evening, the Black-bird ſings until the ſun is ſet.

Pub.d by J. Lord

N.o 11 Maiden Lane Cov.t Gar.n Dec.r

The Black Bird

The Female Black-Bird.

THIS Bird differs much from the male both in colour and ſize, is of a ſolitary nature never aſſociating with any other than her own ſpecies ſhe frequents retired places, remote lanes, ditches, and dark walks. In ſuch places her neſt is to be found it is compoſed of dirt and cow-dung lined with the ſame mixed with dirty ſtraw, which when matted together and dry is hard and ſolid as a peice of clay. They lay five eggs rather ſmall; they feed in the winter on hips and haws, and grubs of all ſorts. In the ſummer they feed on ſmall fruit and are deſtructive enemies to gardens to cherries in particular, and are bold adventurers in purſuit of them.

T. Lord N.° 11 Maiden Lane Cov.t Gd.n

Magpie

London Pub.d by the Author Jan.y 14 1792

PLATE XXV.

The Magpie

IS one of our moſt common birds, and is by many ſuppoſed to be only black and white, which is erroneous, as they ſhew the moſt brilliant purple, blue, and green, like that diſplayed in the neck of our Pheaſant. The Magpie is a miſchievous and deſtructive bird, for when they become familiar and are at liberty, they will pick up every thing that is in their power to carry, and depoſit in ſome ſecret place, whither they will put every article if there be an hundred. They are extremely attentive to obſerve if they are noticed whilſt thus employed, and have couched, under a ſeeming diſregard, a watchful eye, for fear of being diſcovered; the pleaſure to them appears to be the doing of it ſlyly; and with reſpect to their deſtructive qualities, a Hen or Duck cannot ſit in peace where one of theſe birds inhabit, for they will encounter with either, and never leave them until they have accompliſhed their deſign of ſtealing the eggs or chicks, and by theſe means they will deſtroy whole broods if not timely prevented. They are a bird of all others that will excel in talking if taught early. There are two ſorts of theſe birds, the larger and ſmaller; the one here given is the larger ſort, but is reduced for the conveniency of bringing it into the plate; the original meaſures nineteen inches from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail, and ten inches and an half round the breaſt. Theſe build in trees, the ſmaller ſort in hedges; their neſt is compoſed of rugged thorny ſticks, arched over the top, but not ſo cloſely as to repel the weather; it is lined with cow-hair and wool, which I have obſerved them collecting from the backs of the cows and ſheep. They lay ſeven eggs. Another particular in which they differ from other birds is, that they have a ſort of kell or ſkin which they caſt from under their eyelid over the eye at pleaſure.

T. Lord N.° 11 Maiden Lane Cov.t G.n

London Pub.d by the Author Jan.y 1.st

The Pipet.

IS a ſmall bird, and has ſome reſemblance of the Tit-Lark. It is a bird of no ſong, neither has it any property which might render it valuable. They build chiefly by the ſide of a bank; the neſt is compoſed of dried graſs, lined with the ſame intermixed with hair. They lay five eggs, and feed on ſmall ſeed of any kind. It is a bird of ſo little conſequence as to be known but to a few; their number is not great, neither do they aſſociate with any other birds, but are to be met with by the ſide of foreſts and woods.

London. Publ.d by the Author Jan.y 14 1792

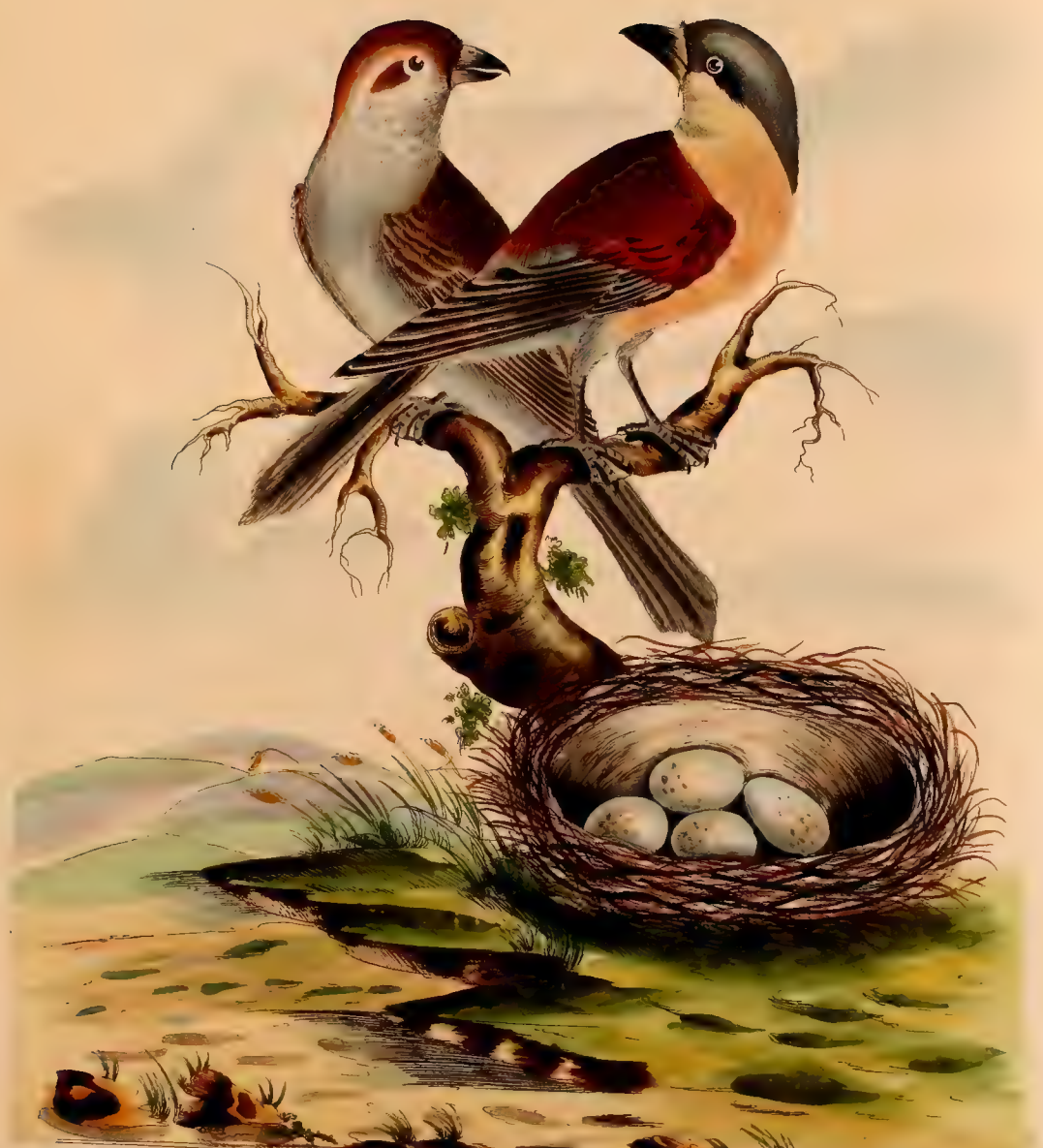
T. Lord N.o 11 Maiden Lane Cov.t Garden

Sky Lark

PLATE XXVII.

The Sky-Lark

THIS is a bird in the higheſt eſtimation for its melodious ſong and length of note, in which particular none excel them. They begin their ſong very early in the ſpring and continue it all the ſummer. They uſher in the day break with their harmonious ſong, and whilſt ſinging ſoar ſo prodigiouſly as to be very ſoon out of ſight, though not of hearing; they frequently fall down as if dead, or motionleſs, cloſing their wings until they come within a very ſmall diſtance of the ground, when they will expand them and fly ſome paces near the ſurface of the earth before they ſettle. An obſervation worthy of notice is, that they never ſettle near their neſt, but have from it a track or run iſſuing ſome diſtance, at the end of which they generally ſettle, and none but thoſe who are perfectly acquainted with this ſtratagem can perceive them running and ſculking along this tract to their neſt. They build three or four times in a ſeaſon, and lay five eggs. It is cuſtomary to take the old ones with their young as they will feed them untill they are able to provide for themſelves. When breeding ſeaſon is over they flock to the lower countries until the ſeverity of the ſnow drives them to the downs. Dunſtable is a place of note for them, and great numbers of them are caught there to ſupply the London markets. Their food is ſmall ſeed, and they are partially fond of graſs; thoſe who keep them ſhould ſupply them with a turf conſtantly; many ſupply them with a food called German Paſte, but I have known them live ten years on common ſeeds, as hemp, &c. with a turf.



Printed and Engraved by T. Lord

Butcher-Bird

Pub.d Feb.y 14 1794 by the Author N.o Maiden Lane Cov.t G.n

PLATE XXVIII.

The Butcher-Bird

IS one of thoſe which pays his annual viſit to us about the month of May, and ſtays until neſting ſeaſon is over, he makes choice of ſome remote place for his abode, and, if not deſtroyed, will come to the ſame ſpot the next year; his neſt is eaſily found as he ſeldom leaves the ſpot for any long time. It is a dull ſtupid bird and not fond of moving far. It will build two or three times in a ſeaſon, the young ones alſo continue near the ſame place, their neſt is compoſed of dried rubiſhing graſs, lined with the ſame, and intermixed with hair; they lay five eggs, of a duſky grey, as deſcribed in the plate. As ſoon as building ſeaſon is over, and the young ones ſtrong enough for flight, we ſee no more of them until the following May. It is a bird of no ſong, nor any particular value. I have frequently remarked their mode of feeding, and obſerved them ſitting on a tree, regardleſs of all around them, and on a ſudden dart down to their food, and inſtantly reinſtate themſelves on the bough to eat what they have caught, this they repeat when they ſee their intended food, which is caterpillars, beetles, grubs, ſpiders, &c. Being a ſpecies of carniverous bird they are never made choice of for the table.

Pub.d Feb.y 1.1798 by T. Lord

Spotted Woodpecker.

No 11 Maiden Lane Covt Garr.

PLATE XXIX.

The Spotted Woodpeckers

ARE never to be met with but in pairs, we have but few of them and they are very ſeldom to be ſeen. They build in trunks of trees, and frequently make choice of an hollow apple tree. They feed in the ſame manner as the Green Woodpecker given in a former plate, and differ only in ſize and colour from that bird. When they alight on the ground they have an aukward appearance, which demonſtrates that the tree is more ſuitable to their nature. They are a ſhy bird and not very eaſy of approach, their flight is ſeldom more than the length of one field or cloſe.

Pidgeon

Pub'd 1st 1771 by I. Lord

N.° 11 Holden Lane Cov.t Gn.

PLATE XXX.

The Pidgeon

HERE repreſented is a croſs breed between a Tumbler and a Pouting Horſeman, therefore is of no more value than a common dove-houſe pidgeon, and fit only for the table. They will breed nearly all the year round, if kept in a room, and are a ſtrong hardy bird, and full of fleſh. Theſe as well as the common pidgeon differ much in colour.

PLATE XXXI.

The Yellow Wagtail

Is one of the genteeleſt of the feathered tribe. They viſit us in the ſummer ſeaſon, and are fond of frequenting our bean fields and tares, but are partial to the latter, where horſes are feeding, on account of the great number of flies generally attendant, they being their favourite food. They are quick and ſhort in their flight, and generally ſettle on the firſt twig or branch near them. They lay five eggs as repreſented in the plate: the young ones do not change their colour as they grow older ſo materially as ſome birds do, but only get ſomewhat darker in their ſhades.

The Wall Bird.

Painted & Engraved by T. Lord

London. Pub.d Mar.h 19. 1792. by the Author, No.11. Maiden Lane, Cov.t Garden

PLATE XXXII.

The Wall Birds

ARE of ſuch a nature as to aſſociate with no other bird, but live entirely to themſelves; they make choice of the moſt retired part of a garden, and if there are bees kept, they will frequent their haunts, for they are very deſtructive to thoſe inſects; they will place themſelves on ſome poſt or pales near the hives and watch them out, when they inſtantly dart at them, and ſeize them as prey; flies and ſpiders alſo they feed upon; they are harmleſs in every other reſpect but that of deſtroying bees. They have not the leaſt ſong, or hardly any note whatever; they are of a ſtill and quiet nature, regardleſs of every thing but their food; and neither quarrelſome nor playfull as moſt other birds are. They lay five eggs, ſomewhat reſembling the Robin's in colour; they build in holes of walls and poſts, or any ſuch places, not at all ſecreting their neſt, which is compoſed of a little dried moſs or dirty ſtraws, but principally ſpider's webbs; they make uſe of a little hair to line it. Although they ſit three or four times in a ſeaſon, few are to be ſeen, which gives reaſon to ſuppoſe that many do not live through the winter.

Painted & Engraved by T. Lord

The Jay. London Publd. March 1st 1790 by the Author No. Marden Lane Covt.

PLATE XXXIII.

The Jay.

THE bird here given is reduced in ſize for the convenience of the plate; when living it meaſured thirteen inches from the point of it's bill to the tip of it's tail, and eight inches round the breaſt. Theſe birds are kept chiefly for their talking property; I have known them excell any Parrot whatever in imitating the human voice; when once taught they are apt at catching any thing they hear; they have a diſagreeable wild note of their own which they looſe by degrees when learning to talk, and have a particular noiſe like the mewing of cats; but this is only to be heard in pairing ſeaſon. They feed on reptiles of all kinds, and are very fond of fruit, which renders them great enemies to gardens; they are rather of a ſhy nature, generally watching the abſence of every one before they will appear to notice or touch the fruit. They build with bits of rugged ſticks, and are not very nice in the ſtructure of their neſt, which is made ſmall and ſlight, lined, with a little hair intermixed; they lay five, and ſometimes ſix eggs, which are ſmall compared with the bird; (but that without it's feathers is ſmall alſo:) they build chiefly by the ſide of an oak tree, ſeldom more than half way up, on which account the neſt is conſpicuous before you come to it: they are ſeldom to be ſeen ſingle any time of the year, or with any other ſpecies but their own. They are fond of retiring to woods at night.

The Sparrow Hawk

London, Painted, Engraved & Published 1 Mar.[illegible] by T. Lord, No. 11, Haulen Lane, Covent Garden

The Sparrow Hawk.

THE bird here repreſented is the moſt ſavage of its kind.—This was ſhot at the inſtant it was ſeizing a Swallow as its prey; and although the Hawk was ſhot dead with it in his claws, the Swallow made its eſcape unhurt. The Hawk when ſurrounded with ſmall birds will appear as if frightened and wiſhed to eſcape from them, artfully watching till ſome one of the multitude is ſeparated from the reſt, when, with his uſual velocity, he darts at it, and ſeldom in vain. I have obſerved, when the ſmall bird has flown through a hedge to eſcape the purſuit, that the Hawk flew over and met him on the other ſide. They are not eaſily to be ſhot, but when purſuing their prey. So great enemies are they to ſmall birds, that they are frequently kept in gardens to preſerve the fruit, for none dare approach where one of theſe inhabit. There is ſeldom more than one of them ſeen at a time. It is to be remarked, that they will frequently feed on mice, &c.

The Tom Tit.

London Published April 19 1824 by Thomas Boosey & Sons Broad Street

by T. Lord No. 1 Maiden Lane Covent Garden

PLATE XXXV.

The Tom Tit.

THIS bird is the largeſt of its kind. There are ſeveral ſorts, which will appear in future plates. They are very common with us, and frequent our houſes, and home buildings in farm yards in the Winter. They lay from five to eight eggs. They are hardy in their nature, alter very little in their colour by moulting, and are a bird of no ſong; therefore ſeldom caged. They make choice of an hole in a barn or rotten apple-tree to build in. Their food is generally bees, flies, ſpiders, &c.

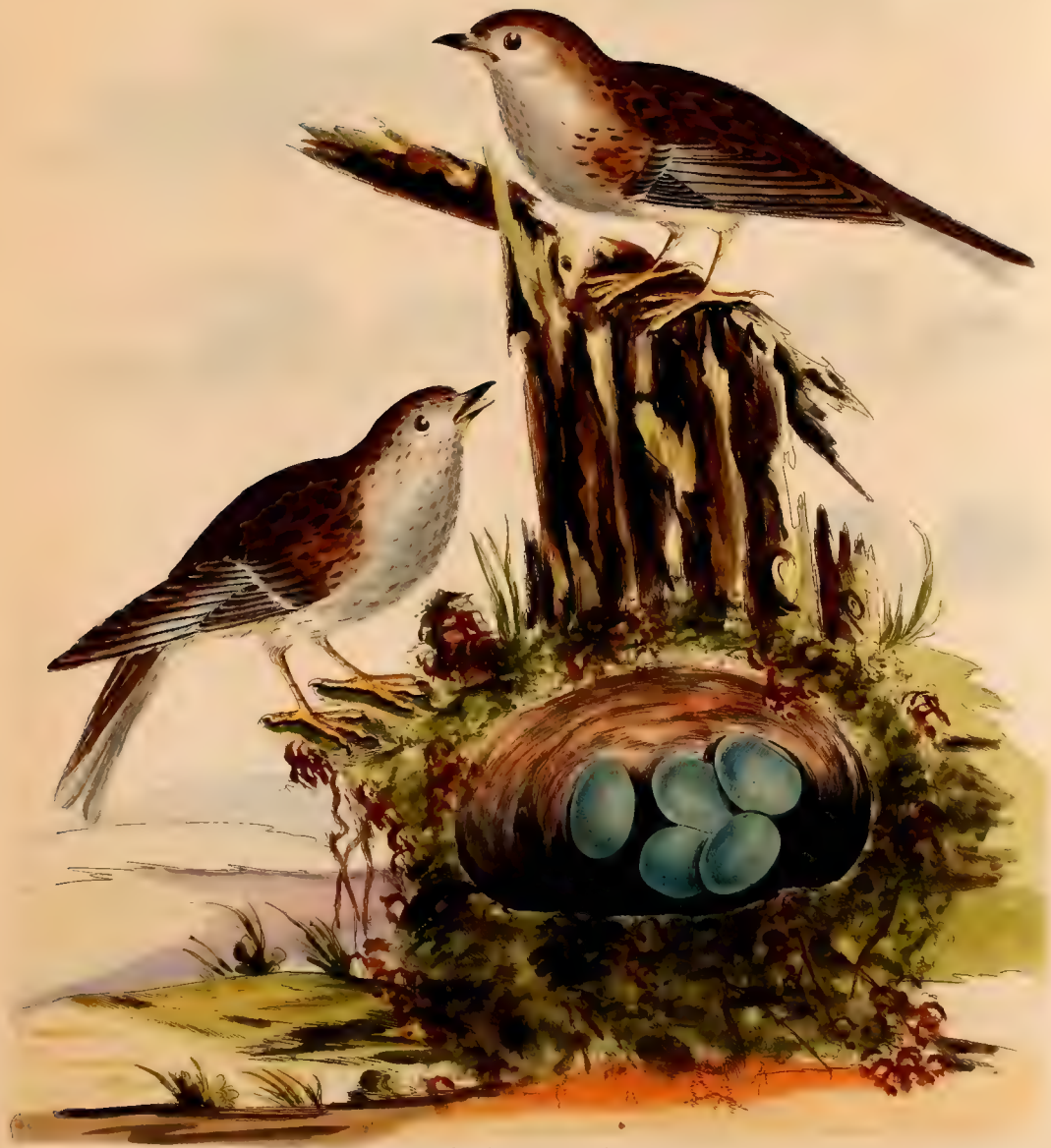
The Bantam Hen.

Painted Engraved & Published by T. Lord, N.o 11 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden

PLATE XXXVI.

The Bantam Hen.

As this plate is ſo exact a portrait from the life, of a fowl ſo well known, I have only to add ſome few remarks. Their ſize, and the beauty of their ſymmetry, cauſe them to be univerſally admired: This bird when alive and in full fleſh weighed only fifteen ounces; the portrait is ſomewhat reduced for the conveniency of the plate. For delicacy of flavour they excell all other fowls, and their eggs are equally delicious; in their properties they are the ſame as the common fowls, only that their chickens require more care in rearing. Theſe fowls are much ſought after, as they lay a greater number of eggs than the common ſort. Some are beautifully muffed, and feathered to their very claws. They are of a ſpirited nature, and will encounter with any other fowl, be it ever ſo large.



The Hedge Sparrow

Painted. Engraved. & Publish'd. June 14. 1792. by T. Lord. N°11. Maiden Lane. Covent Gard.

PLATE XXXVII.

The Hedge Sparrow.

THE bird repreſented in this plate is held in no eſtimation either for it's ſong or it's beauty, conſequently not caged as many ſmall birds are. It is of a tame and inoffenſive nature, and frequents ſmall cottages, gardens, and yards, in purſuit of it's food, which are grubs, caterpillars, ſpiders, &c. &c. It's ſong is rather ſhort, but pleaſing, which it warbles morning and evening. It builds it's neſt in a hedge commonly by the ſide of a wood, which is compoſed of both dead and green moſs, lined with cow's hair, and generally built flat and wide, in which the bird lays five eggs which the Cuckoo frequently ſucks, and takes poſſeſſion of to lay her egg in, leaving that to be hatched and brought up by the little bird we are deſcribing; which tenderly ſupplies the wants of the young Cuckoo till by its ſize the Hedge Sparrow is terrified and ſtands as if it was afraid to diſcharge the office impoſed upon it. It is with much difficulty this little bird can procure food ſufficient to ſupply the wants of its charge. It is to be remarked that when the Cuckoo leaves the neſt the Hedge Sparrow takes no further notice of it.

The Jack Daw.

Painted Engraved & Publish'd June 14 1792.

by T. Lord. N.° 11 Maiden Lane. Covent Garden.

PLATE XXXVIII.

The Jack Daw

IS a very common bird, and a ſpecies of the Crow! It much frequents church ſteeples and hollow trees in parks, but never makes choice of a wood or common field. They lay five eggs, and generally bring as many young ones; they build three or four times in the ſeaſon: the young ones are frequently taken and kept, ſometimes caged, and ſometimes not. This bird is made choice of becauſe it is eaſily taught to talk, and very familiar; will perch on the ſhoulder or hand, and will follow any one it is uſed to with the ſame familiarity as a dog. Their food is fleſh of all kinds, ſnails, &c. &c. I have obſerved them in a field of ſheep ſtanding on their backs picking out the ticks. They are of a hardy nature, and may be kept on any thing.

The Hay Bird.

Printed, Engraved, & Publish'd June 14, 1792, by T. Lord, N°11, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, London.

PLATE XXXIX.

The Hay Bird

Is a bird of little ſong, and leſs value: we therefore ſet it down as an Engliſh bird, but of no particular properties. It is tender in it's nature, and though it lays five eggs, and brings as many young ones, we ſeldom ſee more than a pair together at a time. They frequent ſolitary woods and lanes; their food is chiefly flies, ſpiders, and ſmall grubs of all kinds. The neſt is built of dried graſs, lined with the ſame, very ſlight and looſe. The eggs much reſemble the neſt in colour. They ſeldom build more than four feet from the ground, and that not very private.

The Coot.

Painted, Engraved, & Published, June 14, 1792.

by T. Lord, No. 11 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

PLATE XL.

The Coote.

THIS plate is the full ſize of life. They chiefly inhabit the lower fenns, being birds that do not frequent any places but where there is water. They are difficult of approach, for, immediately on obſerving any one they ſecrete themſelves in the flags and ruſhes, or if there be none of thoſe near they dive under water, and are no more to be ſeen. The few with which the London markets are ſupplied are taken with nets. They ſeldom fly, and are ſo cloſely feathered as to reſiſt common muſquet ſhot every where except the head. The neſt is compoſed of a few rubbiſhing flags and ſmall ſticks but very ſlightly put together, it is built a few inches above the ſurface of the water and ſupported there by the flags and ruſhes, they lay three and four eggs, the young ones quit their neſt as ſoon as they are hatched, as young ducks do; and I have obſerved them ſwimming and diving in the water at a very early period after they were hatched.

Printed Engraved & Published June 14. 1792. by

The Dove.

T. Lord, No. 11 Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

The Dove.

THIS bird is a native of our Kingdom and is delineated the ſize of life: it is the ſmalleſt of the Dove kind, and much frequents the woods about Tring in Hertfordſhire. They do not flock together as the Wood-Pidgeons do, but are moſtly to be ſeen in pairs. I have ſeen them in the London markets before they were full feathered, where they are ſold for foreign birds and are often caged. The proper food for them is Tares; and whilſt young, once a day is ſufficient for them to be fed. They build in ſmall low oak trees in woods, the neſt is ſlightly made of a few bits of ſticks; they lay two white eggs, and ſit eighteen days. They are very tender to rear, and if taken young will breed in cages.

The Cirl Bunting.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd June 14. 1792. by T. Lord. N°11. Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

The Bunting

IS a ſpecies of the Lark, but held in no eſtimation, as their ſong is ſhort and unpleaſant. They frequent our corn fields, and feed on ſmall ſeeds of all ſorts. They are a very ſtrong bird, and will endure the ſevereſt weather; and what is worthy our remark is, that they have a tooth in the upper mandable of their bill. At the latter end of the year they flock with the Linnet, at which time they are tolerable good eating. There is but little difference between the male and female, except in the ſtrength of the marks on the head and breaſt. Their neſt is built and lined with fine graſs, and is exceeding ſmall for the ſize of the bird. They chiefly build on the ground, where the graſs grows between the lands of corn; their eggs are beautifully ſpotted. In winter when forced by the ſeverity of the weather they haunt the farm yards and neighbourhood of houſes for food.

Painted, Engraved & Published, July 14. 1792. by

The Plover.

P. Lord, N.o 11. Maiden Lane, Covent Garden London.

PLATE XLIII.

The Green Plover.

THE Female here delineated is ſomething ſmaller than the Male Bird and differs in colour, diſplaying great effeminacy about its head,—the feathers which grow from the top of it are not ſo long as thoſe of the Male. It has been aſſerted by thoſe who profeſs to underſtand Birds in general, that this bird has no hinder claw, which aſſertion is erroneous; for it has that claw, though it is not ſo long as to reach the ground when the bird walks. It commonly viſits us early in the Summer, and inhabits the fallow fields and marſhy grounds, the former of which it makes choice of to depoſite its eggs in and, which it does in ſome hole by the ſide of a clod or bawk, for they build no neſt. They lay four eggs which are large in proportion to the bird. The young ones run as ſoon as they are hatched, and aſſiſt in providing food, but being unable to fly the old bird is much diſturbed for their ſafety; when any one appears ſhe has a voice or call which they know, and immediately ſculk, and being the colour of the dirt they are not eaſily found. The Old Bird will purſue the ſuppoſed enemy, hovering over them, and partly flapping them with her wings until ſhe is ſure her young are out of danger; ſhe then alights, and ſeems apparently ſatisfied, attentively watching the enemy's departure before ſhe returns to her little care: the beſt way to find them is with a ſpaniel dog. When the breeding ſeaſon is over they appear in great flocks on the marſhy grounds, and frequently fly in the night, at which time alſo they are to be found on the lands: they continue with us till the winter is advanced: The young ones do not come to their colour the firſt year, which renders the diſtinction between the Male and Female difficult.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd. July 14. 1792. by T. Lord. The Wren. No. 11. Maiden Lane Covent Garden. London.

The Wren

IS one of our ſmalleſt birds, weighing only four drachms: their plumage is of the richeſt red brown, as repreſented in the plate. It is a bird held in little eſtimation as they will not bear caging; for although they do not appear to be wild in their nature, but will ſuffer themſelves to be eaſily approached when at liberty, yet when confined in a cage they are totally regardleſs of all kinds of food, and beat themſelves with ſuch force againſt the wires that a few hours puts a period to their exiſtence. There are very few of our ſmall birds that can vie with them in ſong, their note being powerful and ſtrong, particularly in the morning and evening, when two of them are at ſome ſmall diſtance apart, they will anſwer each other for ſome ſpace of time as if each were ambitious to excel the other; they frequently ſing as they fly, which is not common with other birds: they feed on ſpiders and inſects of all kinds. Their Neſt is generally built in an old Hovel or thatched Barn, and is compoſed of Green Moſs lined with Feathers, and one part being hid in the thatch or rafters is ſo conſtructed that it is impoſſible to ſee the eggs: they lay from ſeven to nine, which are exceeding ſmall and white ſpotted with red. If they are not diſturbed in their building place they will return the ſucceeding ſeaſon, and appear partial to remote Villages.

Painted, Engraved, & Published July 14, 1790. The Swallow by T. Lord, No. 11. Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

PLATE XLV.

The Swallow

Is a bird of paſſage, and does not make its appearance with us very early unleſs the weather be very fine and open, but generally before either the Martin or Swift. The Swallow chiefly makes choice of a chimney for its neſt, and always occupies the corner as the eaſieſt to build in; it is compoſed of dirt as the Martin's is, but not of the ſame ſtructure as the former, which is left open at top. I have known a Swallow to build in the Paſſage of a Houſe for ſeveral ſucceſſive ſeaſons, which gives reaſon to conclude that the ſame bird returns year after year. They lay five eggs ſpotted with a ſtrong red; they breed three or four times in a ſeaſon; the young ones differ little in colour from the old. Their food is Flies, and they are perpetually on the wing for their prey. The young ones do not wholly provide for themſelves for thirteen or fourteen days after they quit the neſt. At the latter end of the year, when the mornings get cold, I have obſerved them in great numbers on the tops of houſes in full ſong previous to their departure, and make choice of that ſide of the houſe on which the ſun riſes. Their wings are calculated for long and ſwift flight. Some will aver that they hide themſelves in Rocks, others that they repair to ſome warmer climate, as they have been ſeen on the rigging of Ships at Sea.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd, Aug.t 14, 1792, by

The Game Cock,

T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Covent Gurden.

PLATE XLVI.

The Game Cock.

THE Game Cock is a well known bird, and highly eſteemed for the beauty of its plumage, and its valour: he will bear no rival, and ſupports, while he has life, the lordſhip of the walk on which he treads. If one of the ſame ſpecies be near him a battle is inevitable, wherein one is ſure to fall, as neither will yield to the other: and if by chance they are ſeparated, they watch for, and embrace the firſt opportunity of renewing the engagement, and it frequently happens that both birds are ſpoiled by the conteſt. Should it ſo be, that a Game Cock, and a common Cock are in one Yard they are ſure to have a battle, which, however, is of no long duration, as the latter quickly ſubmits and the former being conqueror is content with his conqueſt, and they live afterwards in perfect harmony, it never being known that the true Game Cock will, after gaining the battle, teaze, and torment his opponent as the Common Cocks do each other. Theſe birds ſhould always be hatched in the month of March that they may have the whole Summer to grow in—they ſhould not breed with the old ſtock, but change the Hens, otherwiſe the breed will degenerate, and become ſmall and of little value. If the Game Cock is taken into a Foreign Country he will loſe his courage, and becomes of no more value than a common Fowl. Stately and majeſtic in his appearance, he carries a ſuperiority over all other Fowls even in his looks; in his colours he diſplays great brilliancy, and at the age of three years, is, without doubt, one of the fineſt birds we have in this kingdom.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd, Aug.t 14. 1792. by *The Blue headed tit*, T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

PLATE XLVII.

The Blue-Headed Tit.

IS one of the ſmaller ſpecies of the Tits, and is with us all the year. They are deſtructive enemies to Bees,—I have obſerved them rapping at the hole of the Hive with all their might, till at laſt the Bee by this ſtratagem comes out and becomes an eaſy prey. In hard weather the Tit will frequent the neighbouring Butcher's Shops, &c. to pick up ſcraps of Meat, and Fat which they are particularly fond of: nay, they ſteal into houſes for food when the ſeverity of the weather has deſtroyed the Inſects on which they live. They moſtly inhabit Gardens, Yards, and Home Places; and build their Neſt in ſome hollow Tree, or hole in a Barn; they are not very particular in ſecreting their Neſt, but it is difficult to come at their Eggs they lay them ſo far from the entrance, which is compoſed of feathers and ſtraw looſely laid together in no ſort of form. They lay nine Eggs, and ſometimes more, white ſpotted with red; and it is very ſeldom the Eggs fail of bringing Young Ones. The Male and Female are ſo much alike as not to be known one from the other: the under part of the Feathers near the body is nearly black, though the tips are ſo beautifully variegated with blues, yellows, greens, &c. for ſo ſmall a bird the Bill is remarkably ſtrong. In the Winter they are eaſy to be caught with a horſe-hair nooſe baited with a piece of Fat.

Printed, Engraved & Publishid, Aug.t 18, 1792, by

The Plover.

T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Corent Garden.

The Plover.

IN this Plate is given the Male Bird, which differs much in colour from the Female given in our laſt Number. It has in it's appearance a much bolder, and more maſculine look, and the feathers at the top of the head are conſiderably longer, and marked ſtronger: their colours are more full and brilliant than they are in the Female; and they are kept in Gardens, where they deſtroy the Sluggs, &c. but are ſhy when approached. It is common for them to leave the place in which they were bred, and great flocks of them are ſeen about the Fenns in Lincolnſhire, as well as other places. Many are ſold in the London Markets though they are not particularly delicious to the palate.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd, Sept.r 14, 1792, by *The Owl*. T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

The common Barn Owl.

THIS is a Bird well known, and much valued by farmers, as they are of uſe in deſtroying mice in their barns and granaries, in which places, as well as in hollow trees and holes in church walls, they frequently build their neſts. It is a property peculiar to theſe birds, that, as ſoon as the firſt brood are capable of feeding themſelves, the old one drives them out of the neſt, that ſhe may lay more eggs in the place they occupied, and on which ſhe ſits again, the young ſtanding round her on the edge of the neſt: when this ſecond brood is hatched and have like ſtrength with the firſt, they are alſo driven away to make room for a third, the old ones procuring food for them all till about the middle of Auguſt, when they take their flight together; and though they are by this time well feathered, yet a fine down, long enough almoſt to hide the body covers them over, but goes off gradually, and leaves them thus beautifully marked. Tame Owls are fed on raw lean beef and other meats, they are accuſtomed very early to make a kind of hiſſing, ſimilar to that of a gooſe, but do not begin hooting till the winter approaches, when they may be heard at a conſiderable diſtance, anſwering each other for whole nights together. They ſeldom make their appearance by day, as they cannot ſee ſo well then as by twilight, but if they do go out at that ſeaſon they are purſued by numbers of ſmall birds, who, though they dare not come near them, continue to follow and teaze them as they do other birds of prey.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd, Sept.r 14. 1792. by T. Lord. N.o 11. Maiden Lane. Covent Garden.

Black headed tit.

PLATE L.

The Black Headed Tit.

THESE are of the ſmaller kind of Tits, but are not in ſuch quantities as we find in many of our ſmall birds; they moſtly frequent woods, retired lanes, and ragged hedges. Their neſt is compoſed of a brown and green moſs, intermixed with dried graſs, and is lined with feathers. They lay from nine to fifteen eggs or more, their food is flies, ſpiders, inſects, and wood ticks; they are ſeldom ſeen ſitting ſtill, but are perpetually on their wings flying about the hedges and trees after their prey. When they firſt leave their neſts, they reſort to the inner parts of the wood, where, among the old and rotten trees they find wood ticks in great abundance. The young ones ſo nearly reſemble the old, that it is difficult to diſtinguiſh the one from the other, without examining whether they have the black ſpot under their throat, which does not come to its luſtre till the latter end of the firſt year.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd, Sept.r 4. 1792, The Creeper, by T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

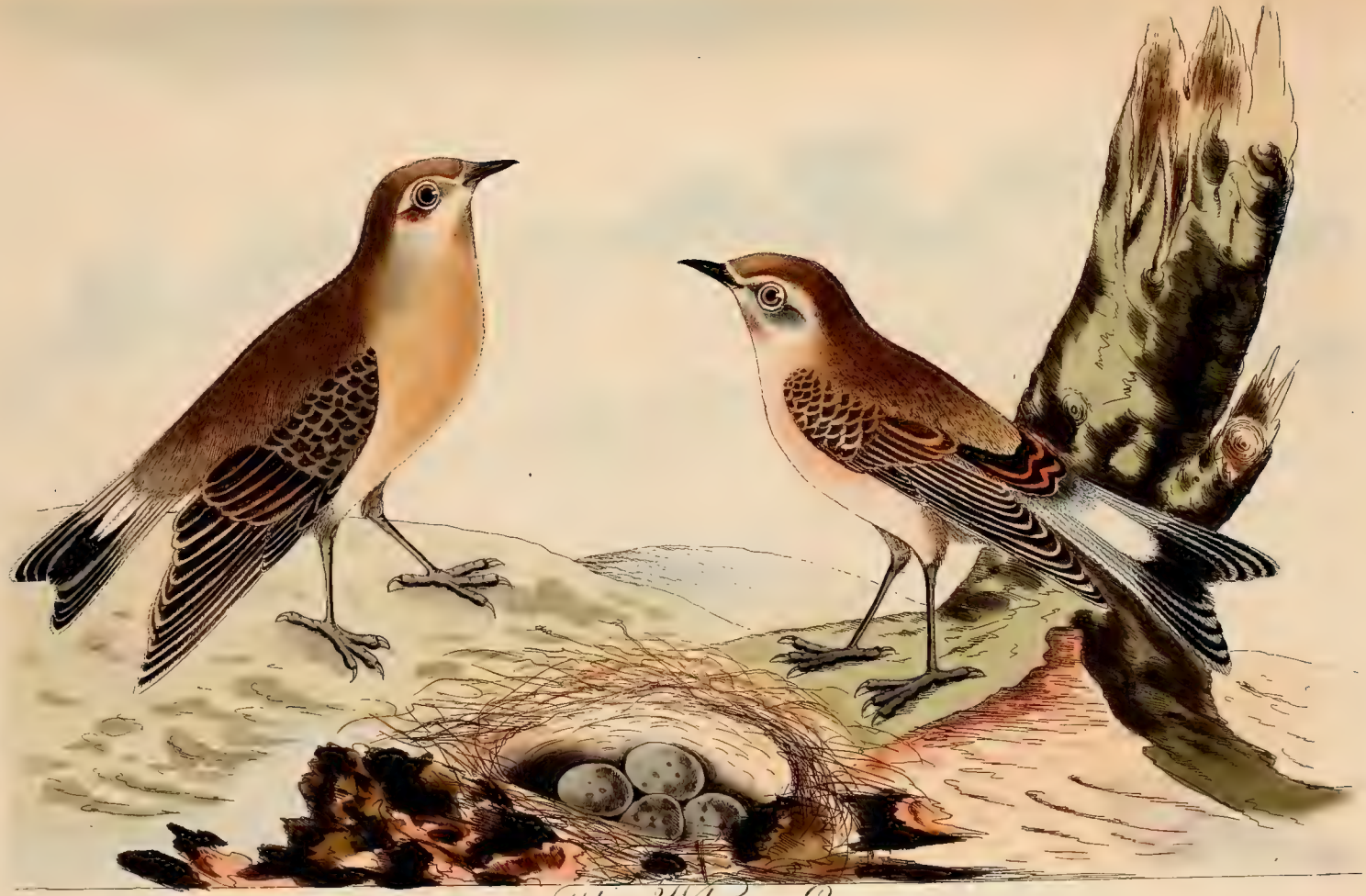
PLATE LI.

The Creeper.

THE bird deſcribed on this plate is of the leſſer kind, and generally inhabits gardens and plantations of evergreens, where there is ſhelter and warmth, it being a tender bird. They build their neſts in low trees and buſhes, and ſometimes amongſt the ling which grows thick under the firs, &c. The neſt is made of dried graſs and bents, and lined neatly with the ſame: in theſe they lay five ſmall white eggs, ſpotted with a faint red, they feed on the inſects, flies, &c. which they find on trees, as they ſeldom alight on the ground. Their flight is ſhort in ſearch of food, from branch to branch only, creeping over the trees, from whence they are called creepers. They are a bird of no ſong. It is to be remarked, that a kind of hair or briſtle grows on the noſtril or baſe of the bill, peculiar to all birds of this claſs.

The Larger kind of Sparrow-Hawk.

THE bird this was drawn from, meaſured fifteen Inches from the bill to the tip of the tail, and twelve Inches acroſs the breaſt, but is reduced for the conveniency of the work. He is not ſo much addicted to the deſtruction of ſmall birds as are others of the Hawk kind, but will frequently feed on mice, watching for them with great aſſiduity in the open fields, hovering for a conſiderable time over the ſpot where he expects his prey, he moves only his wings, the tail being dropt till he perceives the mouſe whom he darts at with great velocity, and having ſeized retires to ſome diſtant tree to enjoy his repaſt at leiſure. Theſe birds are not ſo ſwift in their flight as are the ſmaller Hawks, but are far more numerous. They build in lofty trees, in woods and foreſts, lay five eggs, almoſt round, and are frequently kept in gardens to frighten ſmall birds from the fruit—the young ones differ very little in colour from the old, being marked nearly the ſame, but not quite ſo brilliant in colour, and are often met with in the London markets: they may be fed on any kind of raw meat, are a hardy bird, and will live many years.



The Wheat Ear.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd, Oct.r 1.st, 1792, by T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

The Wheat-Ear.

THERE are not many of theſe birds near London—the few we have are commonly found in pairs; they make their appearance in April, in the beginning of the breeding ſeaſon, and inhabit our fallow fields and dry ſandy heaths, being much averſe to wet—for if a cloud obſcures the ſun they immediately run under cover to ſecure themſelves from the threatening ſtorm. In ſome parts of our kingdom where there are large heaths, and in the neighbourhood of Lymington and Southampton they are great in number, and the ground is frequently let for the ſole purpoſe of taking them, which is effected by ſetting two turfs together edgeways like the roof of a Houſe, and placing a horſe-hair nooſe at each end—where on the appearance of a heavy cloud they run for ſhelter and are caught. It is cuſtomary for thoſe who want theſe birds to walk over the plain or heath where the traps are laid, and take away as many as they pleaſe leaving for each bird a penny—knowing the ground to be rented by poor men for the purpoſe of gain. They feed on ſmall ſeeds, grubs and reptiles; I have taken their neſts compoſed wholly of dried graſs from under a heap of ſtones—they are very negligent in its ſtructure—laying it looſely together, leaving the ſides to be ſupported by the ſtones—they lay ſix eggs of a browniſh colour, with ſpots of a ſtill darker brown—whilſt young they in a great degree reſemble the females in colour.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd, Oct.r 4, 1792, by *The Thrush*, T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

PLATE LIV.

The Female Thruſh.

THE Female Thruſh differs much in it's plumage from the male given in the twelfth plate, its colours are not ſo dark as that of the male, and exhibits an effeminacy through it's whole appearance. It lays five eggs of a light blue ſpotted with black, and are much rounder than thoſe of other birds; they breed three or four times in a year, their young ones are eaſily brought up by hand; but their note is inferior to thoſe which are wild in the fields—they are in full ſong all the breeding ſeaſon, and continue ſo till the approach of winter, when they retire to woods, &c. for ſhelter from the inclemency of the weather.—For their food, &c. ſee Plate the Twelfth.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd June 14 1793. The tit Lark, by T. Lord, No. 11 Maiden Lane, Covent Gar.

PLATE LV.

The Tit-Larks

ARE ſummer viſitors to us, and uſher in the ſeaſon with their tuneful and melodious note. They are ſeldom caged, but are principally kept by thoſe who breed Canary birds in any quantity, for the purpoſe of teaching them their note: for the ſame reaſon the Nightingale is kept, and by this plan, the Canaries unite their different notes and excel all other birds in ſong. They breed three or four times in a ſeaſon, laying five eggs. Their neſt is compoſed of dried graſs lined with the ſame, and intermixed with hair; it is generally built by the ſide of a bank, or foot of ſome tree. They feed on all kinds of ſmall ſeeds, and are particularly fond of hemp ſeed; though to keep them conſtantly on that food alone, would ſhorten their lives. It is ſomewhat ſingular in theſe birds, that they make choice of the top branch of ſome high tree, from whence they ſoar to a great height, continuing their ſong till they again deſcend and reſume their primary ſtation. It is difficult to diſtinguiſh the male from the female. The moſt certain mode is by their ſong, or by taking them early in the ſummer, as the male bird comes firſt. They are not numerous,—thoſe we have, are found by the ſides of woods, &c.

Printed, Engraved & Published, June 4. 17[illegible] The 'Red'-tail', pl. 19. by T. Lond. Maiden Lane, Covt. Garn.

PLATE LVI.

The Red-Tail

IS a bird of paſſage, and with us only in the ſummer: the male birds are firſt ſeen about the latter end of April, or the beginning of May; they are of ſhort ſong, but rather pleaſing, and are not kept in cages; the reaſon I conceive to be is, becauſe they chiefly feed on flies, caterpillars, and grubs; a ſpecies of food not eaſily procured for them. They much reſemble our Robin in their manner of building, as alſo in their eggs and young. The ſituation generally made choice of by them for their neſt, is in ſome old ſaw-pit, or hole in a tree, but care not in what part, as they are ſeldom diſturbed: they lay five eggs, and breed three or four times in a ſeaſon, yet we ſeldom ſee more than one pair of old birds together: they are tender and not very chearful, except when the female ſits, and then the male bird ſings, as is common with moſt birds. There is ſome difference in the male and female in ſhape as well as in colour.

The Crow.

Painted, Engraved & Published June 1st 1793.

by T. Lord, No. 11 Maiden Lane, Coventt Gar.

PLATE LVII.

The Crow

FROM which this plate was taken, meaſured ſeventeen inches from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail, and fourteen inches round the breaſt. The Crow is a cloſe feathered bird, and much neater in its appearance than many other birds which come into the ſame claſs. They have a ſtately walk, and ſometimes very ſwift in their flight—and generally build their neſts at the top of ſome ſlender elm-tree, much expoſed to view: it is compoſed of ſticks, lined with wool, rags, or any rubbiſh they can find; they lay five eggs which are of a dirty blue ſpotted with grey, rather pointed at the ſmall end, and are not very nice in the choice of their food, but take up with whatever they can meet: in ſeed time they willingly partake of all kind of grain, nor have they any objection to a meal on a dead ſheep, be it ever ſo ſtale, and frequently watch an opportunity to take away chickens, young ducks, &c. and feed their young on ſuch food. Their young quit the neſt at the age of three weeks, and in about fourteen days are able to provide for themſelves, by which time the old one will have another new neſt, for they build three or four times in a ſeaſon, and at the latter end of the ſummer begin to flock together, and continue in that ſtate until the enſuing ſpring. They are a ſhy cunning bird, not eaſily approached, more eſpecially if a gun is carried. I know not of any peculiar property they have, except that of deſtroying worms and ſlugs in the fields, and that they cannot bear the approach of a kite—on ſeeing one, they inſtantly purſue him, endeavouring to be uppermoſt in flight, darting on him, and with fury buffetting him with their wings, and although the kite ſtrongly endeavours to oppoſe the crow and defend himſelf, the crow having more command of his wings always drives him off, and ſeems to return ſenſible of his victory.

Painted, Engraved & Published, Sept^r 2. 1793.

The Pheasant.

by T. Lord, No. 11, Sheldon Lane, Cov^t Garden.

The Pheaſant

IS eſteemed one of the fineſt Birds we have, and the Male here delineated, is from one of the moſt beautiful of its kind. The Pheaſant inhabits woods, and ſeldom goes far from thence, being a heavy Bird, and not fond of flying. They feed upon grain of all ſorts in the ſummer, but when winter approaches keep more at home, and are ſatisfied with what falls from the buſhes, ſuch as hips, haws, &c. even acorns have been found in their craws: they have ſome affinity with our poultry; the male bird crows as our yard fowls do, and will breed with game or bantam hens, tho' by thus croſſing the breed they of courſe loſe much of their beauty. When wild they lay fifteen or ſixteen eggs, and generally bring as many young ones, who quit their neſt as ſoon as they are hatched, and are conducted by the old ones to ſome bank where ants eggs are to be found, on which they chiefly feed whilſt young, but as they grow ſtronger they pick up corn, or whatever elſe they find about the buſhes, &c. &c. They may be confined in a room and will breed there, but have fewer eggs than when in a ſtate of freedom; nor can they be ſo entirely tamed as to appear tranquil or contented, but continually go to and fro as if anxious for liberty. When they are wild in the field and perceive themſelves purſued, they will if poſſible run under ſome cover rather than fly, ſuch is their apparent diſlike to the wing. They run exceeding faſt, and are conſcious of their defects in flying.

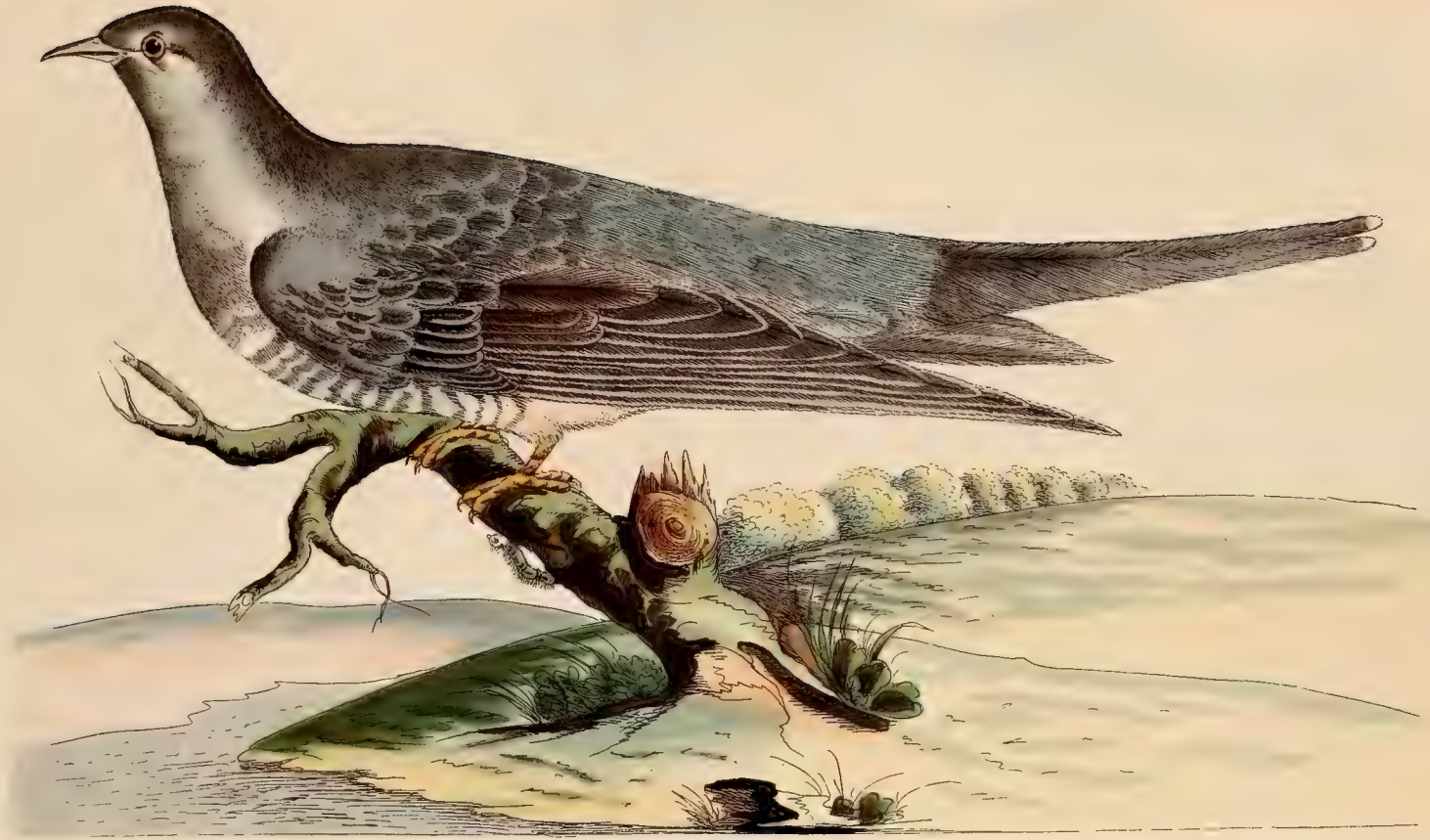
If this bird had been reduced to the uſual ſize of the plates in this work he would have appeared to too great a diſadvantage, I have therefore enlarged the plate, for the purpoſe of conveying a more perfect idea of his beauty and grandeur.

Printed, Engraved, & Published, Sept.r 1.st 1791. The Martin, by T. Lord, No.11, Maiden Lane, Cov.t Gar.n

PLATE LIX.

The Martin.

THESE birds make their firſt appearance about the latter end of May, when they begin to build their neſts, which is generally formed againſt ſome window, or under the eaves of houſes or barns, and is compoſed of dirt lined with feathers; they are extremely induſtrious till it is finiſhed, more than a pair being frequently at work on one neſt, and when completed they will fight for it. The Sparrow will ſometimes encounter them for their habitation, and often gains the victory, driving the Martins clear away. Tho' the Martin's neſt is compoſed of dirt, they are a bird which never appear dirty in themſelves, but on the contrary delicately clean; they lay five or ſix ſmall eggs perfectly white, they feed on ſmall flies, and ſeem peculiarly formed for flight, which renders it eaſy for them to procure food for themſelves and young. If their neſt is not diſturbed they will hatch their ſecond brood in it, or if damaged, repair it; it is common to ſee three or four neſts built cloſe together, and ſeldom unoccupied in the ſummer; they beſtow infinite pains in working dirt together, and yet they ſoon complete a neſt; they are extremely fond of waſhing themſelves, and in hot weather will fly near the ſurface of the water and dip as they fly, apparently in danger of remaining on the water; they ſeldom alight on the ground except for the materials of their neſt, and are particularly fond of feathering themſelves on the houſe top when the ſun ſhines; they aſſociate with no birds but the Swallow, and with them not till the latter end of the ſummer, when they have done breeding. When the mornings begin to get cold and froſty they flock together in great numbers, uniting in a general chorus, and leaving us rather abruptly.



Painted . Engraved . & Publish'd . Sept^r 2, 1793 , by

The Cuckoo.

T. Lord, N^o 11, Maiden Lane, Co^t Gardn.

PLATE LX.

The Cuckoo

Is a bird whoſe viſits are conſtant to us about May, and is remarkable for its ſong, which conſiſts only of two notes. Being a bird not eaſy to approach it is ſeldom caught, the young ones are ſometimes taken, but are unlike the old ones in ſhape as well as in colour: the old ones are ſo much alike 'tis difficult to diſtinguiſh male from female, and are frequently heard before they are ſeen; they are a bird in flight like the Hawk, being full of feather and poor in fleſh; their food is caterpillars, &c. On a clear fine day they are generally on the tops of trees, but in hazy dull weather keep cloſe to the hedges; they make no neſt but depoſit their egg, for they lay but one, in ſome ſmall bird's neſt, firſt ſucking the eggs already in the neſt: The Hedge Sparrow is the bird in general which they make choice of as a nurſe for their offspring; I have known inſtances of their occupying a Water-wagtail's neſt, but they prefer the former, who hatches and provides for the young Cuckoo till it encreaſes ſo much in ſize that the little nurſe approaches its care with great terror, but ſtill continues to fulfill the duty committed to its charge 'till the Cuckoo is able to provide for itſelf. The egg much reſembles that of the Hawk in colour, but ſmaller; it is a light brown ſpotted with a darker colour. The Cuckoo continues its ſong with us but a ſhort time.

——————— While I deduce
From the firſt note the hollow Cuckoo ſings,
The ſymphony of Spring; and touch a theme
Unknown to Fame, *the Paſſion of the Groves.*

THOMSON.

Printed, Engraved & Publish'd, Oct.r 1, 1798. The Furzen Chatter. by T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Cov.t Gar.n

PLATE LXI.

The Furze Chatter.

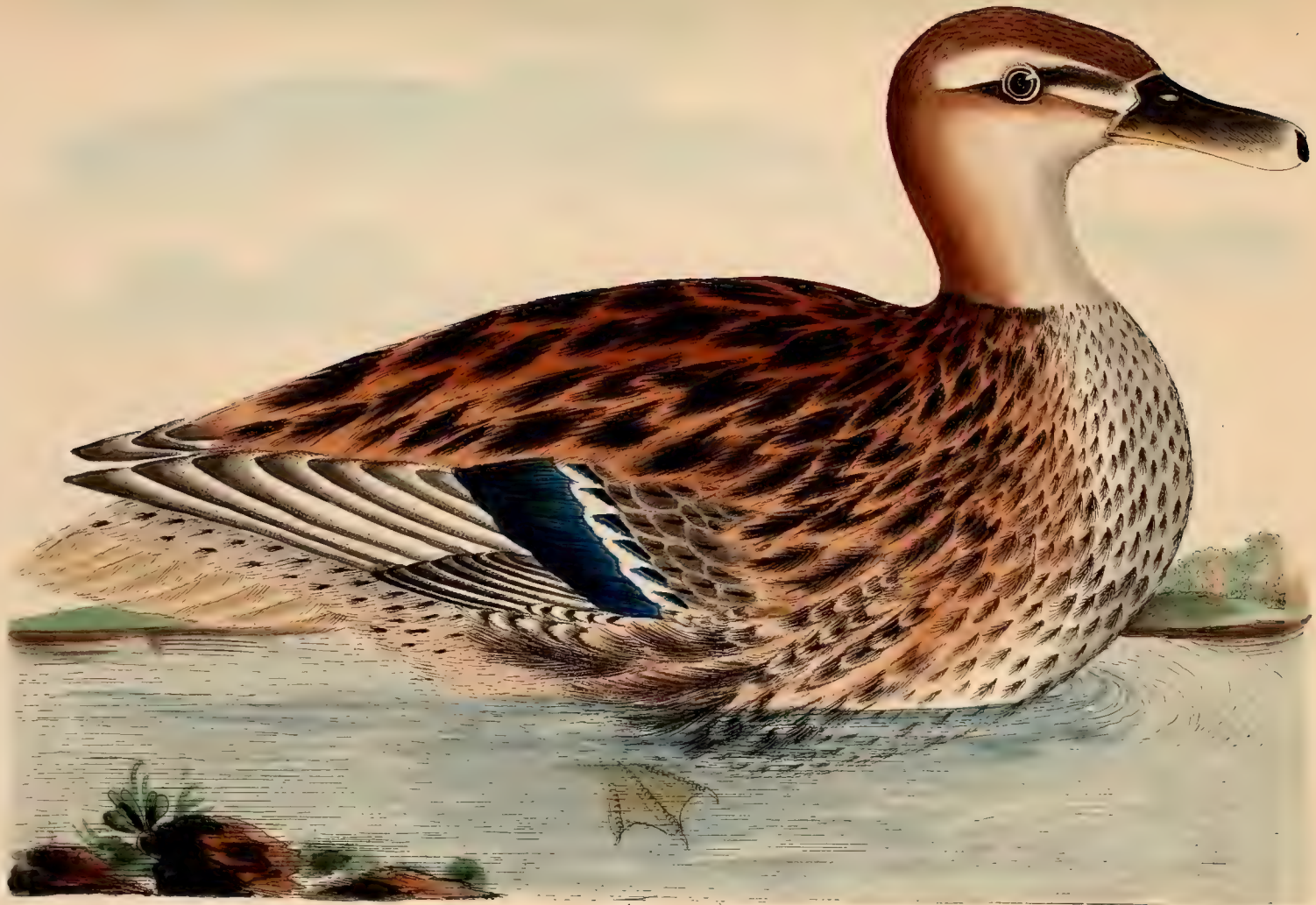
THOUGH Birds of no eſtimation, in their plumage they excel many others. Being Birds of no ſong, they are never kept in cages. They are frequently to be met with by the ſide of brooks, in ſearch of their food; but particularly in fields abounding with furze, where they make their Neſt about two feet from the ground, which is eaſy to be found by the Male Bird placing himſelf on the top branch, near the Neſt, while the Female is ſitting: it is compoſed of fine dry graſs, lined with the ſame, mixed with hair. They lay five Eggs, of a yellowiſh colour, ſpotted with light brown; their food Inſects, Worms, and ſmall Seed, which they ſwallow whole. They are ſeldom ſeen but in pairs, and aſſociate with no other Birds, though they breed three or four times in a ſeaſon. We have but few of them, and they may be eaſily known by their flight, which is ſhort and quick, always ſpreading their tail as they fly, by which they ſhow a clear white, like that of the Wheat Ear in a former plate. When they ſettle on a branch they have a motion with their tail, different from moſt other birds.

Painted, Engraved, & Published, Octr. 1, 1793, *The Golden Crested Wren*, by T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Cov.t Gar.n

PLATE LXII.

The Golden Creſted Wren.

IS an inhabitant of this kingdom, but more frequently met with in Germany. The few we have with us are chiefly found in Bedfordſhire; they reſort principally where there are plantations of evergreens, ſuch as firs, &c. they are ſmall tender Birds, and not being able to endure much cold chuſe the warmeſt parts of the kingdom, always giving the preference to a dry ſandy ſoil. They generally build their Neſt on the ground under the fir trees, in the ling or moſs: it is compoſed of very fine wiry graſs, moſs, &c. lined with feathers, and ſometimes covered over the top. They lay five or ſix Eggs, very ſmall, and white faintly ſpotted with red. The Male Bird differs much in colour from the Female. They are not very apprehenſive of danger, being eaſily caught when in ſearch of their food, by means of a bird lime twigg placed at the end of a fiſhing rod, with which you may approach near enough to touch them. They feed on ſmall Inſects they find about the trees, which they are continually creeping after. They ſeldom fly far, and are a Bird of no ſong.



Painted, Engraved & Published, Oct.r 1795, by

The Duck.

T. Lord, No.n, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

PLATE LXIII.

The Duck

DESCRIBED in this plate is of the common tame kind, therefore well known. Their colours vary much from each other, and they are of different weights, as from two to three, or near four pounds each. This Bird meaſured from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail, fifteen inches, and round the breaſt fourteen. Early hatched Ducks will begin to lay about October, and continue the greateſt part of the Winter, until Spring, when they want to ſit. They ſit four weeks; can with eaſe cover 14 or 15 Eggs; and prefer a ſituation near the water for their Neſt. Their Eggs are larger, and much ſmoother than thoſe of a Hen, but not ſo mild; ſome are of a blueiſh colour, others whiter. In places where there are many bred to ſupply the London markets, they take away the young as ſoon as hatched, put more than 100 in a pen together, and nurſing them with proper food, in ſeven or eight weeks make them fit for the ſpit. At Ayleſbury in Buckinghamſhire, where many are bred, they will not ſuffer a coloured one to live, but have a breed peculiar to themſelves. Thefeeders near Town buy all ſorts, regardleſs of their colour; and I have known a breeder to have at one time in his poſſeſſion 700 dozen for the ſupply of the London market.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd, Nov.r 1790, by

The Twite.

T. Lord, N.o 11, Haiden Lane, Covent Garden.

PLATE LXIV.

The Twite

IS an emigrant from his native country, and viſits us in the winter like the Red Pole, which indeed it much reſembles, except in the red on the breaſt, of which the Twite has not the leaſt appearance. They are caught in great numbers, for the purpoſe of teaching them to draw water, and open a box for their food. They are apt ſcholars, and very active. Being a bird of no ſong, and not building with us, they are little known in the country, and called the Twite, perhaps, only by the London bird catchers. They feed on any hard ſeed, or thiſtles, and the male is ſomething richer in colour than the female.

Printed Engraved & Published Nov.r 1795 The Drake. By T. Lord, N.o 11 Maiden Lane Covent Garden.

PLATE LXV.

The Drake

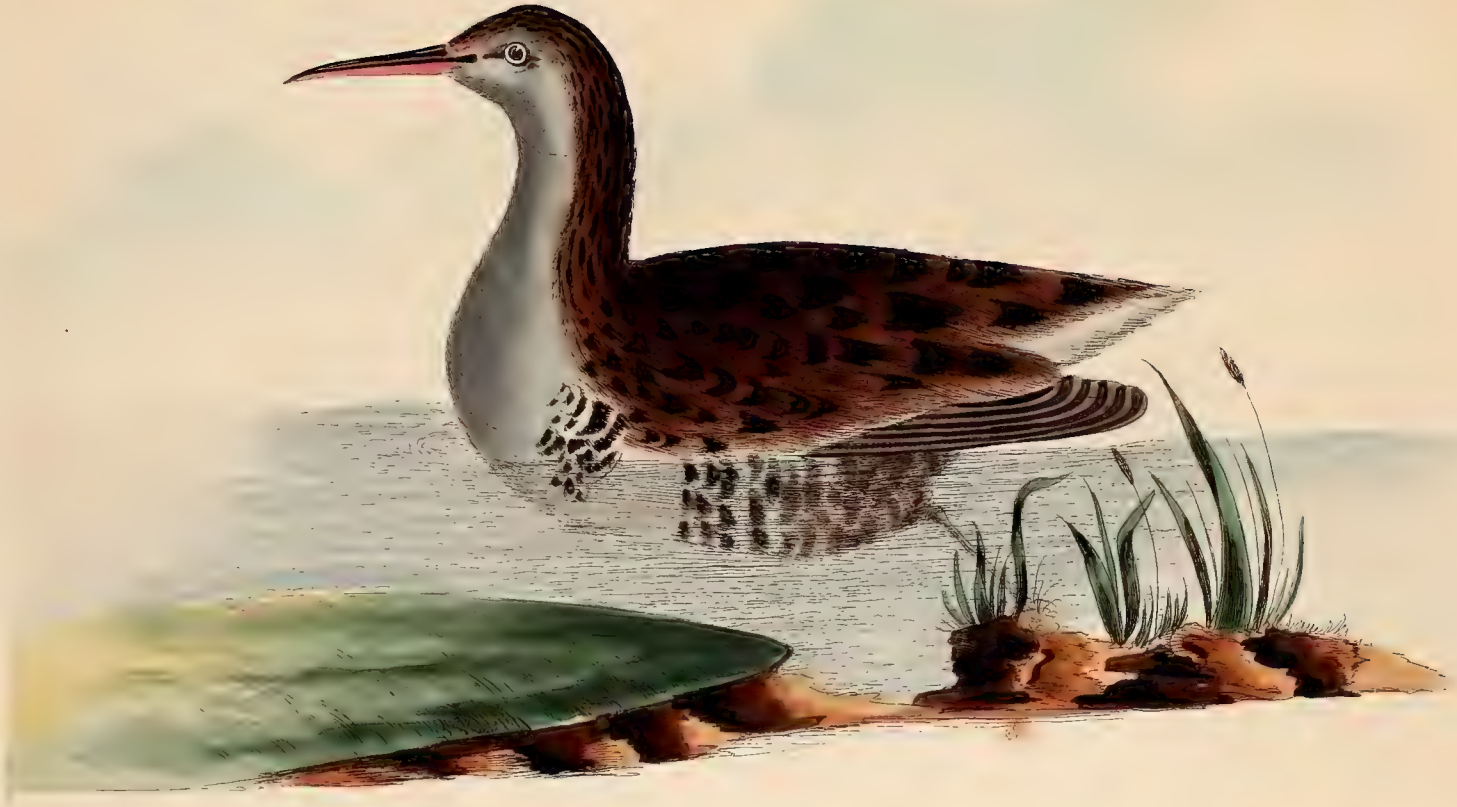
Is the male bird to the Duck in the laſt Number, and by far the moſt beautiful. He is eaſily diſtinguiſhed from the female by the colour when in full feather, by his ſize, and voice, which is louder than that of the Duck. Theſe birds give excellent ſport in a large pond of water when hunted by dogs; for by their frequent diving, and extreme cunning in ſecreting themſelves when they riſe on the ſurface of the water, the dogs are ſo often at fault that they are in general much fatigued, and ſometimes though ſeveral are in purſuit the Duck eſcapes; much however depends on the excellence both of Dog and Duck. This bird ſometimes dives ſo well, and poſſeſſes ſo much cunning in not having recourſe to that excellent though fatiguing method of eſcape but in caſes of neceſſity, that he is ſcarce ever taken. This excellence is only obtained by practice, and when obtained renders the bird almoſt invaluable to the lovers of the ſport.

Painted Engraved & Published Nov.1.1790. The Nut-hatch, by T.Lord, No.11. Maiden Lane, Covent Garden

PLATE LXVI.

The Nut-Hatch

CLAIMS a place with the Creepers, though of the larger kind. They are beautiful in their colour, but male and female differ very little. They build their neſt in the hole of a tree, compoſed of a little dryed graſs or any rubbiſh, not making it in any kind of form. In their manner of creeping about the trees, theſe birds much reſemble the Wood Pecker, only they will run as faſt down as up, in ſearch of food. At certain ſeaſons of the year they feed on any inſects they can find on the bark of the trees, and in the Autumn reſort to the nut trees and feed on the kernels, which they get at by laying the nut between two branches and making a hole from whence they obtain the kernel. They do not take to the nut trees till they are quite ripe; and ſometimes feed on beech nuts, &c. They have a note peculiar to themſelves, but no ſong; they ſomewhat reſemble the Quail; and their flight is ſhort and quick, like that of the Spotted Wood Pecker.



Painted, Engraved & Pubd. Dec.r 1.1790. *The Water Rail.* by T. Lord, Haiden Lane, Corent Garden.

PLATE LXVII.

The Water Rail.

BUT few of this ſpecies are found in ſmall rivers or ponds; they are in greater abundance where other water-fowl generally reſort, and where flags and ruſhes are in plenty, as being their beſt ſhelter. They fly but little, and as ſoon as approached hide themſelves in the ruſhes or dive under water, and will continue down for a conſiderable time. They are known in ſome places by the name of *Dob Chick*, and take that name from their fondneſs for diving. Their toes are long, but not webbed; their neſts are compoſed of dry ruſhes and bits of ſticks ſupported by the flags, and not more than three or four inches from the ſurface of the water.

Pubd. Engraved & Published. Dec.r 15. 1790. The Bramble finch. by T. Lord. Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

PLATE LXVIII.

The Bramble Finch

IS a bird of paſſage, and viſits us only in the winter. It is a bird not generally known, having no ſong, nor are they numerous. It is for the beauty of their plumage only that the bird catchers who ſupply the London markets are attentive to them, a bird in full feather frequently ſelling for two ſhillings. The male and female differ much in colour. They frequent garden grounds near Town, and ſometimes aſſociate with the Chaffinch, feeding on the ſame food. They are hardy, ſtrong, and eaſily tamed.

Pubd. by T. Lord, Mauden Jan. 1. Covent Garden. Nov. 1. 1793.

The Nightingale

PLATE LXIX.

The Nightingale

IS one of our birds of paſſage, and viſits us in the Summer, coming early in May: the Male bird firſt makes his appearance, at which time the bird catcher is generally in ſearch for him, being the only period he is certain of taking him, as the female is ſo like the male that they can ſcarcely be diſtinguiſhed the one from the other. The method of catching the Nightingale is with a net trap made for that purpoſe:—When the bird-catcher finds the place he is in (and he always keeps in the ſame ſpot) he drives him gently from it, and near to it takes up the turf, and places the trap on the earth baited with a meal worm; this being done he goes ſoftly below the place where the bird reſted, and again drives him back to his former ſituation; when there he ſoon ſees the bait, and inſtantly ſtrikes at it and is taken: the long feathers of his wings are then tied together that he may not beat himſelf againſt the wires of his cage; for his food lamb's heart chopt fine is given him, with a meal worm or two alive, ſoon after which he feeds on chopt meat alone. The cage muſt be kept dark by placing a green cloth before it. The Nightingale is the moſt melodious bird we have, and is kept in rooms to teach the young Canary Birds to ſing; but more eſpecially in Germany, from whence this country is ſupplied with many hundreds of Canary Birds annually. Their neſts are in the moſt ſecret and hidden places, and compoſed of any dead leaves, moſs, &c. they can find, and lined with the ſame materials. They lay five eggs.

Painted, Engraved & Published, Jan.ʸ 1794. *The Kingfisher.* by T. Lord, Maiden Lane, Cov.ᵗ Gar.ᵈⁿ

PLATE LXX.

The King Fiſher.

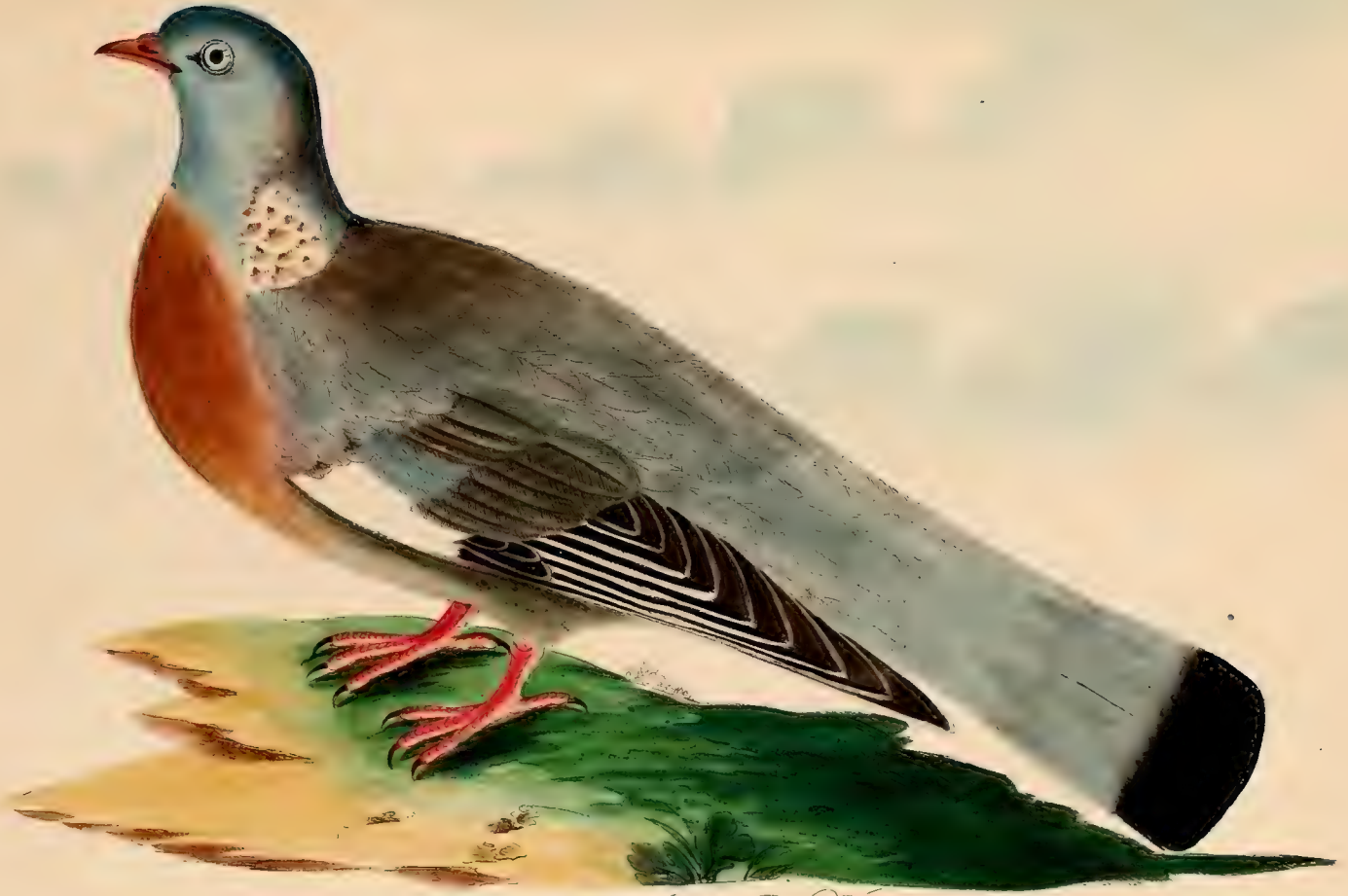
IN their plumage are the moſt beautiful of the feathered tribe, diſplaying variety of ſhades as they move. We have but few of them, and thoſe we have frequent our ſmall rivers, and are only to be ſeen in pairs. They feed on fiſh, in which their whole time is almoſt employed; and though they eat them whole, they do not digeſt the bones, but diſgorge, as the Owl does, in the place where they make choice of to depoſit their eggs, for they make no neſt, but frequently take to ſome deſerted Rat's hole; which is ſometimes overflowed with water, and deſtroys the brood. By the quantity of bones that have been found, it has been ſuppoſed by many that they build their neſts with them; but this is erroneous. I have known ſix or ſometimes ſeven young ones taken, but not more. I have had two of theſe birds, which differ not in colour, but in their legs—one has been a full orange, the other black, as deſcribed in the Plate. The middle claw, and the outer one, are divided no farther than to the firſt joint. Their legs are ſmall, and very ſhort. They are birds of no ſong; but remarkable ſilent and quiet. They aſſociate with no other birds; but will ſit on the branch of a willow-tree, over the water, when they are not in ſearch of food. Their colours, though the moſt brilliant, will hold their luſtre longer than that of any other kind of bird.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd, Jan.ry 1794. The Hoop'd Neck, by T. Lord, Haidon Lane, Cov.y Gar.t

PLATE LXXI.

The Wry Neck

TAKES its name from its frequently twiſting its neck almoſt round. Is ſuppoſed to be a bird of paſſage, as the firſt of its appearance is in the ſpring, and but a few days before the Cuckoo; and continues with us only the ſummer ſeaſon. This bird is called the Cuckoo's attendant; it is a bird of no ſong, but has a loud ſhriek; which it repeats quick. It has a long round tongue, like that of a Wood-pecker, hard at the end. Its food are inſects, and ants in particular; and, as Mr. Pennant obſerves, by laying his tongue acroſs a path, in which ants are continually paſſing, it is ſoon covered with them, when it draws it into its mouth; and, by this means, ſupplies itſelf with great numbers. The female differs not from the male in colour. They have alſo two claws behind, and two before, like the Wood-peckers, and much reſemble them in their flight, feeding, and building. Their neſt is compoſed of dried graſs, and is built in a hole of a tree: they lay white eggs, the ſhell of which is ſo thin and tranſparent, that the yolk may be ſeen through it.



The Wood Pigeon.

Painted, Engraved, & Published 1st Feb.y 1794. by

T. Lord, Haiden Lane, Cov.t Gar.n

The Wood Pigeon

Is reduced, for the conveniency of the Work. The bird, from which this was taken, meaſured fifteen inches from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail, and twelve inches round the breaſt: we have them in great plenty in the winter ſeaſon; they flock together, and reſort to the turnip fields for food; at which time they are very fat, and are caught for the London markets in great numbers. They are very ſhy birds, and not eaſy to approach; at the ſight of any one, though at a diſtance, they are all inſtantly on the wing. They are ſwift in their flight, and reſemble our tame Pigeons, in ſome degree; but do not differ in their colour, as they do, but are all marked the ſame. In the ſpring they ſeparate, and appear only in pairs. Their neſts, which are frequently built by the ſide of a tree, and are compoſed of a few ſmall ſticks, ſo looſely put together, that the eggs, which are two in number, and white like the common Pigeon, may almoſt be ſeen through. If not diſturbed, will return to the ſame tree next year. They are ſo wild, though hatched under a tame Pigeon, that if you offer to take them, they will ſtrike with their wings with great force.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd, March 1794, by

The Hobby Hawk.

T. Lord, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden

PLATE LXXIII.

The Hobby Hawk.

THESE are birds of prey, and are the moſt beautiful of their kind. Their food conſiſts wholly of ſmall birds; and their nature is ſuch that they are a terror to birds of a much larger kind, and are known by the name of the Dead Hawk, from the certainty of their taking whatever they attempt; as they are much more ſecure in obtaining their prey than any other of that claſs. They build their neſts in the woods, and generally make choice of the loftieſt trees for the purpoſe: it is compoſed of rotten ſticks, lined with wool, in which they lay five eggs, nearly round, and ſplaſhed with brown. They are of a hardy nature, and commonly rear all their young. They are frequently kept in gardens, to preſerve the fruit from the ſmall birds, who dare not approach where ſo fatal an enemy inhabits. There are many brought to the London markets, when young, for it is difficult to take the old ones. The bird, in this Plate, is reduced for the conveniency of the work. It meaſured from the bill to the tip of the tail fifteen inches, and round the breaſt nine inches.

Painted, Engraved & Published March, 1794. *The Long tail'd tit* by T. Lord, Maiden Lane, Covent Garden.

PLATE LXXIV.

Long Tail Tit

IS one of the ſmalleſt of its kind, and differs much in colour from any of that claſs. They inhabit the ſides of woods and lanes, and do not diſperſe, as moſt other ſmall birds do. It is a bird of no ſong, but may be eaſily diſtinguiſhed by its continual ſqueaking. Its neſt is of a moſt curious ſtructure, being compoſed of moſs, and ſo peculiarly interwoven with the branch in which it is built, that it cannot be removed without taking the branch with it; it is lined with feathers, in which are depoſited from nine to fifteen eggs; which are very ſmall, ſpotted with ſmall red ſpots indiſcriminately all over. It feeds on ſmall inſects, which the hedges afford, and is inceſſantly on the move.

The Snipe.

Painted Engraved & Published March 1794 by T. Lord, Maiden Lane Covent Garden.

PLATE LXXV.

The Snipe,

HERE delineated, is given the full ſize of the bird. It is a bird ſo well known that it requires little to be ſaid of it. It viſits us only in the winter, being a bird of paſſage. It frequents our ſwampy grounds, ſmall brooks, &c. and lives wholly upon ſuction; are very ſeldom to be ſeen, except in flight, in which they are remarkable ſwift. It is a bird moſt difficult to be ſhot; but of a peculiar flavour, for which it is much eſteemed.

Painted, Engraved & Published June 1794. The Ruff, by T. Lord, Maiden Lane, Covt Garden

PLATE LXXVI.

The Ruff.

THE Males or Ruffs, aſſume ſuch variety of colours in ſeveral parts of their plumage, that it is ſcarce poſſible to ſee two alike; but the great length of their feathers on the neck, that gives name to them, at once diſtinguiſhes theſe from all other birds. On the back of their necks is a ſingular tuft of feathers, ſpreading wide on both ſides: theſe, and the former, in ſome are black, in others white, yellow, or ferruginous; but this tuft and the ruffs frequently differ in the ſame birds. The feathers, that bear an uniformity of colouring through each individual of this ſex, are the coverts of the wings, which are brown, inclining to aſh-colour; the feathers on the breaſt, which are often black or duſky; the four exterior feathers of the tail, which are of a cinerious brown; and the four middle, which are barred with black and brown: the bill is black towards the end, red at the baſe. The legs in all are yellow. In moulting, they loſe the character of the long neck feathers, nor do they recover it till, after their return to the fens, the ſpring following; it is then they regain that ornament, and at the ſame time a ſet of ſmall, pear-ſhaped, yellow pimples, break out in great numbers on their face, above the bill. The ſtags, or male birds of the firſt year, want theſe marks, and have ſometimes been miſtaken for a new ſpecies of Tringa; but they may be eaſily known by the colours of the coverts of the wings, and the middle feathers of the tail. The older the birds are the more numerous the pimples, and the fuller and the longer the ruffs. The length of the Male to the tip of the tail is one foot, the breadth two.——*Pennant's Deſcription.*

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd June 1791 by T. Lord, Maiden Lane, Cov.t Garden

The Wood Pecker

PLATE LXXVIII.

Middle Wood-Pecker.

THIS ſpecies agrees with the preceding in colours and ſize, excepting, that the crown of the head in this is of a rich crimſon; the crown of the head in the male of the former black; and the crimſon is in the form of a bar in the hind part. Birds, thus marked, have been ſhot in Lancaſhire, and other parts of England; but I am doubtful whether they are varieties or diſtinct ſpecies.——*Pennant's Deſcription.*

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd June 1794. The Reeve. by T. Lord, Master Trans. Cor.t Guard.

PLATE LXXVII.

The Reeve.

THE Reeve meaſures ten inches, the breadth nineteen: the weight of the former, when juſt taken, is ſeven ounces and a half; and of the latter only four. The Reeves never change their colour, which are pale brown; the back ſpotted with black, ſlightly edged with white; the tail brown, the middle feathers ſpotted with black; the breaſt and belly white; the legs of a pale dull yellow. Theſe birds appear in the fens in the earlieſt ſpring, and diſappear about Michaelmas. The Reeves lay four eggs in a tuft of graſs, the firſt week in May, and ſit about a month: the eggs are white, marked with large ruſty ſpots. Fowlers avoid, in general, the taking of the females, not only becauſe they are ſmaller than the males, but that they may be left to breed. Soon after their arrival the males begin to hill; that is, to collect on ſome dry bank, near a ſplaſh of water, in expectation of the females, who reſort to them. Each male keeps poſſeſſion of a ſmall piece of ground, which it runs round till the graſs is worn quite away, and nothing but a naked circle is left. When a female lights the Ruffs immediately fall to fighting. I find a vulgar error, that Ruffs muſt be fed in the dark, leſt they ſhould deſtroy each other by fighting on admiſſion of light. The truth is, every bird takes its ſtand in the room as it would in the open fen: if another invades its circle, an attack is made, and battle enſues; they make uſe of the ſame action in fighting as a cock, place their bills to the ground, and ſpread their ruffs. I have ſet a whole room full a fighting, by making them move their ſtations; and, after quitting the place, by peeping through a crevice, ſeen them reſume their circles, and grow pacific. When a fowler diſcovers one of thoſe hills, he places his net over-night; which is of the ſame kind as thoſe that are called clap or day nets, only it is generally ſingle, and is about fourteen yards long and four broad.—The fowler reſorts to his ſtand, at day-break, at the diſtance of one, two, three, or four hundred yards from the nets, according to the time of the ſeaſon: for the later it is the ſhyer the birds grow. He then makes his firſt pull, taking ſuch birds as he finds within reach: after that he places his ſtuft birds, or ſtales, to intice thoſe that are continually traverſing the fen. An old fowler told me he once caught forty-four birds at one haul; and, in all, ſix dozen that morning. When the ſtales are ſet, ſeldom more than two or three are taken at a time. A fowler will take forty or fifty dozen in a ſeaſon.—Theſe birds are found in Lincolnſhire, the Iſle of Ely, and in the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire *; where they are taken in nets, and fattened for the table with bread and milk, hemp-ſeed, and ſometimes boiled wheat; but if expedition is required ſugar is added, which will make them, in a fortnight's time, a lump of fat. They then ſell for two ſhillings, and two ſhillings and ſix-pence a-piece. Judgment is required in taking the proper time for killing them, when they are at the higheſt pitch of fatneſs; if that is neglected the birds are apt to fall away. The method of killing them is by cutting off their heads with a pair of ſciſſars: the quantity of blood that iſſues is very great, conſidering the ſize of the bird: they are dreſſed like the Woodcock with their inteſtines, and when killed at the critical time, ſay the epicures, are reckoned the moſt delicious of all morſels.——*Pennant's Deſcription.*

* They viſit a place called Martin Mere, in Lancaſhire, the latter end of March or beginning of April; but do not continue there above three weeks.

The Stone chatter.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd June 1.1792. by T. Lord, Maiden Lane, Cov.t Gar.n

PLATE LXXIX.

The Stone Chatter.

THE Stone Chats are well known: they frequent commons and other places where furze buſhes abound, in which they make choice for their neſt, which is compoſed of dried graſs, with hair intermixed, and not very correct in its ſtructure.

In their manner and haunts they reſemble the Furze Chats, but not in colour. They are alſo much ſhorter in their feathers. They lay five eggs; and, like other ſmall birds, ſit fourteen days. They feed upon any inſects they can get, ſuch as beetles, earwigs, &c. They are found near the place they firſt take to, for they will not go far from the ſpot; but are at any time to be met with in the breeding ſeaſon.

The Creepers.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd June 1794, by T. Lord, Maiden Lane, Cov.t Gar.n

PLATE LXXXI.

The Creeper.

THE birds delineated in this plate are the ſmalleſt ſpecies of Creepers, neither of them weighing more than two drams twelve grains, and differ much from any other claſs of this genus, having a larger tail, in proportion to the ſize of the bird. It is ſtrongly feathered, and irriguous, which ſerves as a ſupport in their creeping on trees. The bill is alſo long and hooked, but ſlender. They build their neſt in gardens, but in a very private manner; it cannot therefore be found but by diligent ſearch. They prefer building in a fir-tree, if there be any in the place where they frequent. They do not lay more than five eggs. The young are much like the old ones in colour, though not quite ſo dark, and have the power of creeping about the trees as ſoon as they quit the neſt. They are birds of no ſong, but have a continual ſqueaking, like mice, by which they may be eaſily found. They are not fond of flying.

The Hen.

Painted Engrd & Published June 1794, by T. Lord, Maiden Lane, Covt Gart.

PLATE LXXX.

The Hen,

HERE given, is of the game; but as all the ſpecies are well known, it would be needleſs to ſay much upon this deſcription. It may be ſufficient to add, that theſe Hens differ principally from others in their ſhape, being cloſer in their feather, lighter in their make, and, in general, do not ſhew that variety of colour which the common yard fowls exhibit. The richneſs of colour in the neck diſtinguiſhes the Hen of this ſpecies from others of the genus. They are the beſt breed for the yard, although they are diſpoſed to fight and worry one another when chickens; but the ſame ſtock ſhould not be continued more than three or four years, as it will degenerate.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd Oct^r 1, 1794, by

The Goose.

T. Lord. N^o 11. Maiden Lane. Cov^t Gar^n

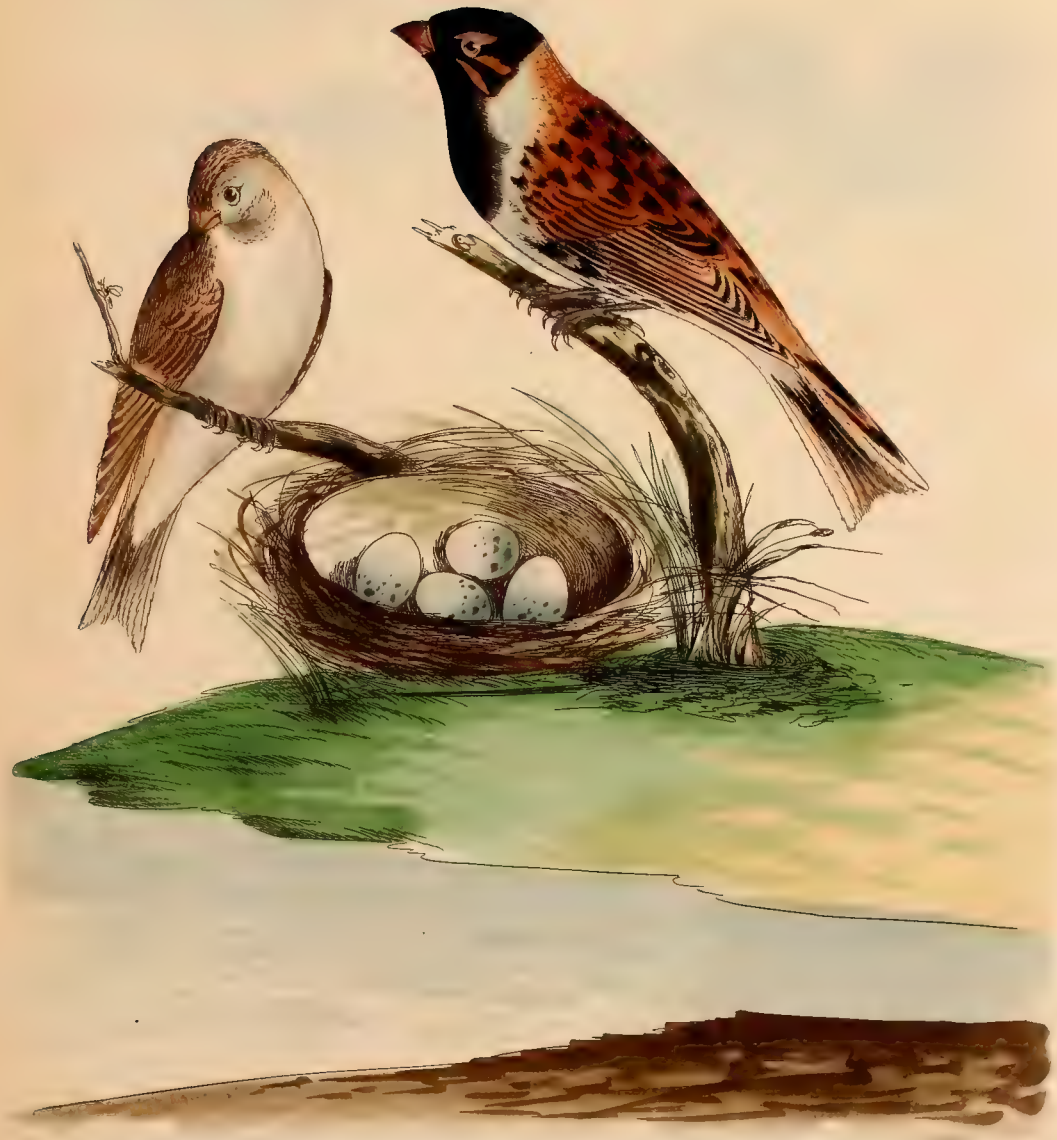
PLATE LXXXII.

The Goose,

REPRESENTED in this plate, is the moſt common of this kind of fowl, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies; and being everywhere known, it is leſs requiſite to be diffuſe in the deſcription.

The male is generally all white, though ſometimes a few grey feathers are found on the thigh. The females are always grey, intermixed with white, in large patches, marked very differently from each other. They do not always lay the ſame number of eggs. They ſit early in the ſpring, and within the ſpace of one month bring off their young ones, which will take to the young graſs for ſubſiſtence. They ſeldom ſit more than once in the ſeaſon; after which they flock with the young during the remainder of the year.

Theſe birds are celebrated for their vigilance in the night. Geeſe were maintained in the Capitol of Old Rome, at the public expence, from a principle of gratitude. For when Rome was beſieged by the Gauls, and the ſentinels ſlept, the military were called to their duty by the clamour of ſome Geeſe, in the very moment of ſurprize; and by their means the city was ſaved. If permitted to them, geeſe will, according to the laws of nature, live to a great age.



The Reed Sparrows.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd, Oct.r 1, 1794, by T. Lord, N.o 11, Maiden Lane, Cov.t Gar.n

PLATE LXXXIII.

The Reed Sparrow,

IN colour, very much reſembles our common houſe ſparrow, both male and female; but they are not in any other reſpect analogous to each other; for the reſidence of the Reed Sparrow is about rivers and brooks that are ſheltered by a growth of ruſhes and flags; which ſituation they chuſe for their neſt. This is compoſed of any dried graſs and moſs, looſely laid together, without much form, ſupported by ruſhes near the bankſide. They do not lay more than five eggs. Their food is the ſeed of ruſhes, inſects, or ſuch other ſeeds as may be found by the water-ſide; for they are not met with in any other place. We ſeldom ſee more than one pair together. They have no ſong, but a twittering peculiar to themſelves, by which they may be found, though ſecreted in the ruſhes.

Painted, Engraved & Published Oct.r 1.1794. *The Swift.* by T. Lord, N.o 11 Maiden Lane, Cov.t Gar.n

PLATE LXXXIV.

The Swift,

Is a bird of paſſage, as is the Swallow and the Martin; but theſe laſt do not all of them invariably migrate. The Swift makes his appearance the laſt in theſe parts, and is one of the firſt that leaves us. From the length of his wings the Swift is admirably calculated for flight. Their legs are very ſhort, inſomuch, that if by accident they ſhould fall to the ground, they are unable to recover themſelves again. The place wherein they chooſe to depoſit their eggs, is under the thatch of an old houſe, and nearly out of reach. Neſt they make none; only ſcratch what rubbiſh together they may find in the thatch, which ſerves as a boundary to the eggs. Theſe are five in number, of a moſt delicate white, and ſmooth, and have a very high poliſh, pellucid, and are more tranſparent than thoſe of our ſmall birds in general. Their legs are ſhort, as we have already obſerved, and feathered down to the foot, but not the toes.

It is difficult to conceive an idea of the ſtrength which they have in their claws; and, unleſs the hand be defended with a glove, it may ſuffer alſo from their bite. Their mouth is very large; nature has formed it to take their food as they fly, which conſiſts of flies, the chief, if not the only food whereon they ſubſiſt. This is poſſibly the only bird which, in our climate, doth not take reſt on the ground. The feathers, under the lower mandible, are of a ſtone colour, as are thoſe immediately under the fork. The other parts are uniformly of a duſky black.

The Bittern.

Painted Engraved & Published Pet.r 1793 by T. Lord No.a Maiden Lane Co.t Garden

The Bittern.

	Inches.
THE length from the tip of the bill to the end of the claws	40
from point to point of the wings extended	50
from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail	28
of the bill	4
of the neck	12
from the knee to the tip of the middle claw	9

Its head is ſmall, narrow, and compreſſed at the ſides. At the angles of the mouth, according to Willoughby, on each ſide is a black ſpot; but, in the bird here deſcribed, it differed. Tail feathers are ten in number. Its bill is ſtrait, ſtrong, thick at the head, and ſharp at the point, having very ſharp ſides or edges. The ſides of the lower mandible fall within the upper, which hath a long furrow, wherein are the noſtrils. The tongue is ſharp, and reaches ſcarcely to the middle of the bill. The middle claw is ſerrated on the interior edge, ſeemingly for the purpoſe of holding faſt ſlippery fiſh, as in herons, &c. According to Willoughby, it begins to bellow about the beginning of February, and ceaſes when breeding time is over. The common people are of opinion, that it thruſts its bill into a reed; by the help whereof, it makes that lowing or drumming noiſe. Others ſay, that it thruſts its bill into the water, or mud or earth; and, by that means, imitates the lowing of an ox. It hides itſelf commonly among reeds and ruſhes; and ſometimes lies in hedges, with its head and neck erect. The gullet, juſt below the bill, may be vaſtly dilated.

The Bittern, above all other birds, is ſaid to ſtrike at mens' eyes. It builds upon the ground, commonly in a tuft of ruſhes; lays four or five eggs, of a round figure, and whitiſh colour, inclining to cinerious or green, not ſpotted at all. This, without doubt, is the bird our common people call the *Night Raven.*

5 The Goat sucker.

Painted Engraved & Published Oct.r 1st 1824. by T. Lord 26 Maiden Lane Covent Garden

PLATE LXXXVI.

The Goatſucker.

ITS bill, in proportion to its body, is the leaſt of all birds, and a little crooked, and much reſembling that of the Swift, deſcribed in a former number. Tail of ten feathers. The interior edge of the middle claw is ſerrated, as in herons. In the ſtomach of one, deſcribed by Willoughby, were found ſome ſeeds and beetles. The eggs were long and white, but a little clouded, and ſpotted with black. It is found in the mountainous woods, eſpecially in many places of England, as in Yorkſhire, Derbyſhire, Shropſhire, &c.

The bird, of which this is an exact repreſentation, was found in Buckinghamſhire. Its neſt, with young ones, was within the trunk of an old willow-tree.

The Stints.

Painted, Engraved & Published Oct.r 1795 by T. Lord No.o Maiden Lane Covt. Garden.

PLATE LXXXVII.

The Stints,

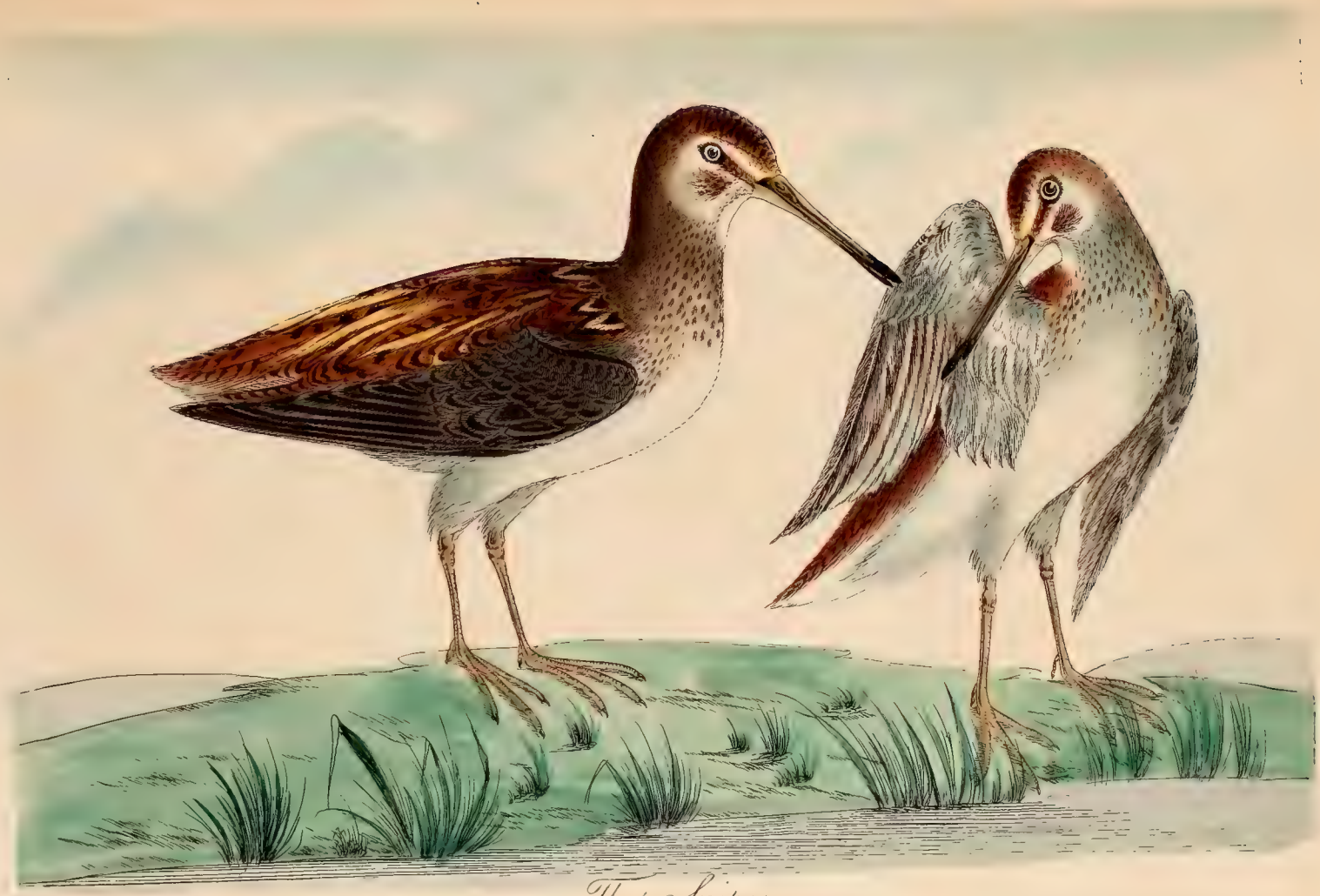
OR Summer Snipes, viſit us in the Spring; and, like the Common Snipes, frequent ſmall brooks or ponds, in purſuit of food. They are often ſeen in pairs; and have ſo little apprehenſion of danger, that you may approach within ſeven or eight yards of them, and they will not ſeem the leaſt alarmed, but appear as if they did not ſee you. In the latter end of the breeding ſeaſon, I have ſeen ten or more together in flight, in which they are very ſwift, remarkable ſtrait, and not very high:—if ever ſo near, they are not to be heard. They are a bird of little or no eſtimation, being very inſipid eating; and, when ſtripped of their plumage, are very ſmall.

The Ring tail'd Hawk.

Painted, Engraved, & Publish'd Jan.ry 4. 1795. by T. Lord. N.o 468. Strand.

The Ring Tailed Hawk,

OR White Rump. The bird this was taken from meaſured eighteen inches from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail; twelve inches acroſs the breaſt, and thirteen from the pinion to the end of the longeſt feather in the wing. Although it appears a large bird, it is but ſmall when ſtript of its plumage, being a looſe feathered bird. The coverts of the tail (though not deſcribed in the plate) are a pure white, each feather having a mark of red in the centre. In the month of Auguſt, 1794, I ſaw a brood of young ones, which had left their neſt not more than three or four days, and were providing for themſelves; for the old ones leave them when they quit their neſt. They are eaſy of approach while young. There were four in number, two of which were like the bird here delineated, and the other two were grey, with black tails and wings. Hence it is obvious to me, that this bird and the Black Winged Hawk, are male and female; though this has not been ſo much remarked as the former ones. Their food, whilſt young, are frogs, mice, and any ſort of vermin; but when they get older they grow more ſavage, and feed on young birds, &c. &c.



The Snipes.

Painted. Engraved & Publish'd. Jan^y 14. 1793. by T. Lord. N^o 468 Strand.

PLATE LXXXIX.

The Jack Snipes,

By ſome called The Judcock. Theſe birds are not above half the ſize of the other Snipes. In weight they do not exceed two ounces. The haunts and food of this ſpecies are the ſame as the other Snipes. They are difficult to be found, not being ſo numerous as the others, and are beautifully ſtriped on the back with yellow feathers (as deſcribed in the plate); which feathers are long and ſlender, like the neck feathers of a game cock; the feathers on their backs are very long, extending from the top of the ſhoulders nearly to the end of the tail. The coverts of the wings are alſo long, being equal with the end of the wing feathers when not expanded. The end of the bill is black, which is not properly diſtinguiſhed in the plate, being ſo ſmall. Their hind claws are remarkable ſmall, and appear to be withered and of little ſervice to them. Theſe Snipes in general have been found ſo frequent in England, that there remains a doubt whether they entirely leave this iſland or not. However, certain it is, that ſome of them continue with us all the ſummer, building their neſts as well on high mountains as on our moors and marſhes. "Their fleſh is eſteemed ſweet and delicate."

The Cross Bill.

Painted, Engraved & Published Jan.ʸ 14 1793, by T. Lord, N.ᵒ 463. Strand

PLATE XC.

The Croſs Bill,

IS not only an inhabitant of this country, but of Auſtria alſo, where they breed; but I never heard of their breeding with us. They are certainly the moſt ſcarce bird we have, very few of them being taken; they are ſometimes caged on account of their ſcarcity, I ſhould ſuppoſe, as they have not any great properties appertaining to them, neither are they ſongſters. They have a ſhort tongue, which reaches only to the croſſing of their bill, from whence the upper mandible is perfectly ſolid, and flat withinſide to the point. They change their colour from a dirty olive to thoſe which the bird of this plate repreſent. They feed upon hard ſeeds like our Finches. This bird was ſhot in the month of November, in Buckinghamſhire.

The Bearded Titmouse.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd April 1.1796 by T. Lord. N.° 468. Strand.

The Bearded Titmouſe,

THOUGH a native of this kingdom, is but little known, being a ſcare bird, and ſeldom to be met with; thoſe few we have moſtly inhabit the fens in Lincolnſhire. They build in hedges; in ſhape and colour they much reſemble our Hay bird, given in a former plate. They continue in pairs, as many of our ſmall birds do, but aſſociate with no other. The male bird exhibits great fondneſs for the female, by ſpreading his wings over her during the time ſhe is at rooſt. Buffon ſays little more of them than deſcribing their plumage and form; and as theſe portraits are taken from the birds exactly, it would be entirely unneceſſary to ſay any thing reſpecting their exteriors.

The Teal.

Printed, Engraved & Publish'd April 1, 1795, by T Lord, N°468, Strand

PLATE XCII.

The Teal,

Is the ſmalleſt of the Duck kind. This plate repreſents the female, which in other authors is deſcribed very different in colour; but as I pay a ſtrict adherence to nature, the public may rely on every bird being accurately copied. This is given the exact ſize. It is a bird that breeds in fens, as other wild fowl. The legs of this ſpecie are remarkably flat. The London markets are ſupplied with them in the winter; they differ much in price, according to the quantities brought: ſometimes they ſell for eight-pence each, and I have known them fetch three ſhillings a couple. We ſeldom have them in town after February, as the flocks then diſperſe, and they repair for breeding.

The Starling.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd April 1.1798, by T. Lord, N.468. Strand.

PLATE XCIII.

The Starling.

IN this plate is given the female. It is a bird well known in all parts of our kingdom; they continue with us all the year, and we have them in great abundance. In the Summer they frequent antiquated buildings and churches, which places they make choice of for their neſt; they are alſo to be found in parks, &c. but not in any lonely or unfrequented places, as they are averſe to retirement. They lay from five to ſix eggs, and generally bring as many young ones, being a very hardy bird. They are early in breeding, and will have three or four neſts in a ſeaſon. As ſoon as breeding ſeaſon is over they flock together in great numbers, ſo as to darken the earth like a cloud. In the Winter they retire to ſome large dove-houſes for rooſting places. I have known twelve hundred dozen taken in one night, which has been effected by firſt cloſing the top. If they were not taken they would ſoon deſtroy both the eggs and pigeons, being great enemies to them. They are brought to the London markets, where they ſeldom ſell for more than a ſhilling or eighteen-pence per dozen, as they are not eſteemed delicious food.

The Hawk.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd May 1795. by T. Lord. N°. 108. Strand.

PLATE XCIV.

The Black Winged Hawk,

REPRESENTED in this plate, is the bird alluded to in the deſcription of the Ring-tailed Hawk in a former Number, to which the legs and wings of this bear a great reſemblance. This bird is reduced, for the conveniency of the work, as the bird this was taken from meaſured, from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail, ſeventeen inches, and round the breaſt thirteen; from the pinion of the wing to the end of the longeſt feather, fourteen inches. This one of the moſt difficult birds to approach that we have, though not very ſwift in its flight. Is one of the moſt deſtructive of the hawk kind, particularly among young partridges; from the beginning of the breeding ſeaſon they are in continual ſearch after them before they have taken wing. I have obſerved them go regularly up one furrow and down the next, within a yard of the ground, until they have gone over the whole field, and then proceed to the next. They are ſeldom to be ſeen but at this ſeaſon of the year; for in the winter they retire to large woods and take up with more ordinary food, ſuch as mice, frogs, &c.

The Male Teal?.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd May 1795, by T. Lord, N°. 458. Strand

PLATE XCV.

The Teal,

GIVEN in this plate, is the male bird, which is drawn the full ſize; being the ſmalleſt of the duck kind; the feathers on its head it can ereſt or depreſs at pleaſure, being much longer than thoſe on the head of the common tame duck; the head is alſo very flat. Theſe do not differ in colour, like the common duck, though the female has ſometimes a tuft of down on the head. They feed like the wild fowl, on ſeeds, worms, and any ſuch food as the fens afford; they are there in great numbers. The London markets have a conſtant ſupply of them all the ſeaſon.

The Spotted Woodpeckers.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd May 1795, by T. Lord, N°168. Strand

PLATE XCVI.

The Small Spotted Woodpeckers,

HERE given, are the ſmalleſt of their kind, and has, like the larger ones, a ſtrong briſtly tail, which is their ſupport againſt the trees; for they generally ſettle againſt the ſides, like all of this deſcription; their food is ſmall inſects of all ſorts: theſe are more tame than any of this ſpecies; their neſt is generally to be met with in the hole of an apple-tree. The very few we have of theſe birds are chiefly to be found in gardens. They have no particular quality to render them valuable; nor are they a bird of ſong.

The Quails.

Painted, Engraved & Published July 1 1792 by T. Lord, N.o 468, Strand.

PLATE XCVII.

The Quail,

IN its habits and nature, reſembles all others of the poultry kind, except that it is a bird of paſſage.

When we conſider the heavy manner of its flying, and its dearth of plumage, in proportion to its corpulence, it appears ſurpriſing that a bird, ſo apparently ill qualified for migration, ſhould venture to take extenſive journies: but, however extraordinary, it is certainly a bird of paſſage.

Bellonius aſſures us, that when he went from Rhodes to Alexandria, about autumn, ſeveral Quails, flying from the north to the ſouth, were taken in his ſhip; and ſailing at ſpring time the contrary way, from ſouth to north, he obſerved them on their return, when many of them were taken in the ſame manner.

This account is confirmed by the teſtimony of many others, who aſſert, that they chooſe a north wind for theſe adventures; the ſouth being very unfavourable, as it retards their flight by moiſtening their plumage. But though it is univerſally admitted that the Quail is a bird of paſſage, it ſtill remains a doubt whether they take ſuch long journies as Bellonius has made them perform. Some have lately aſſerted that it only migrates from one province of a country to another.

In England, for inſtance, it flies from the inland counties to thoſe bordering on the ſea, and remains there all the winter. If they are driven out of the ſtubble-fields or marſhes, by froſt or ſnow, they retreat to the ſea-ſide, take ſhelter among the weeds, and live on what the ſea caſts upon the ſhore. The time of their appearance upon the coaſts of Eſſex exactly coincides with their diſappearance from the more internal parts of the kingdom.

Mr. Pennant ſays, "They are birds of paſſage; ſome entirely quitting our iſland, and others ſhifting their quarters." It is therefore probable, that the account which Bellonius has given us, may be ſtrictly true; and the aſſertions which others have made, that they ſometimes only migrate from one province of a country to another, may equally deſerve to be credited.

The Quail is not ſo prolific as the Partridge, ſeldom laying more than ſix or ſeven eggs, which are whitiſh, marked with irregular ruſh-coloured ſpots. This bird is eaſily taken, and may be enticed any where by a call.

Quail-fighting, among the Athenians, was a favourite amuſement. They abſtained from the fleſh of this bird, deeming it unwholeſome, as it was ſuppoſed to feed on hellebore; but they ſtaked ſums of money on them, as we do with regard to game-cocks, upon the ſucceſs of the combat. At preſent, however, the courage of this bird is diſregarded, but its fleſh is conſidered as a very great delicacy.

The Starling.

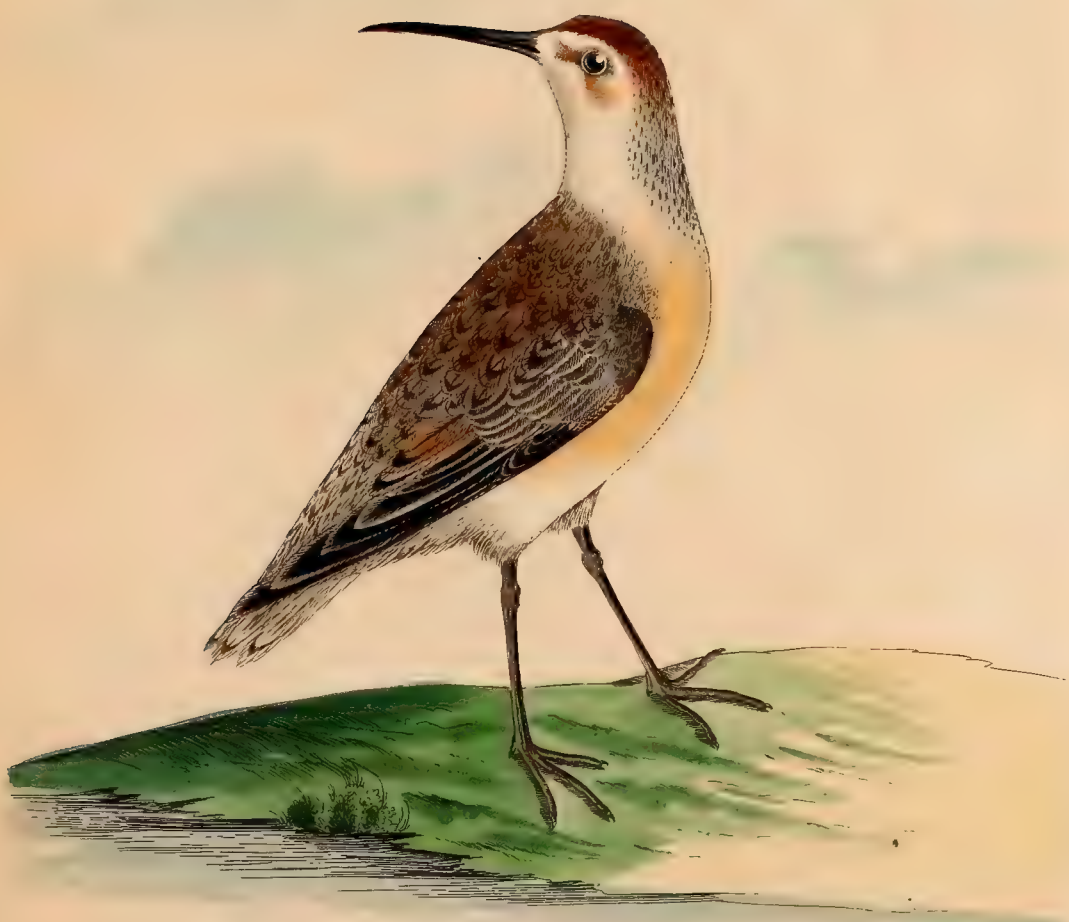
Painted, Engraved & Publish'd July 1, 1795, by T. Lord, N.o 468, Strand.

PLATE XCVIII.

The Male Starling,

OF this plate, is a bird well known, and very numerous; and, as I have obſerved in a former plate of the female, they are a deſtructive bird among pigeons. It is totally impracticable to do juſtice to the brilliancy of it, as it exhibits ſuch a variety of changeable colours. The male bird is capable of receiving inſtructions, in either talking or ſinging, and will ſo imitate the human voice as to deceive the niceſt ear. There is a method to be obſerved in teaching them, which muſt be adhered to:—whilſt young, the bird intended to be taught muſt be kept almoſt in darkneſs, and never ſhifted from one place to another.

Like other young birds, they do not attain to a clearneſs of voice until the ſpring following. The Starling is of a ſtrong and hardy nature, and does not require any particular tenderneſs in the treatment of it. The food they are generally fed upon is fig-duſt, mixed with water. Barley-flower may anſwer equally the ſame with ſome ſmall pieces of raw meat put in it.



The Dunlin.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd July 1st 1795, by T. Lord, N.o 268 Strand.

PLATE XCIX.

The Dunlis,

OR DUNLIN, is a bird of paſſage, migrates from the north of Europe: it has ſome affinity with the ſnipes, and it may be conjectured its properties are much the ſame. Buffon having claſſed it with them, confines his deſcription of it to the colour and ſize of the bird only.

Painted. Engraved & Publish'd. Sept.r 1. 1795.

The Shell Drake.

by T. Lord. N.o 468. Strand.

The Sheldrake,

Is reduced for the convenience of the plate. The bird from which this was taken meaſured ſixteen inches from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail; fourteen inches round the breaſt; and from the pinion to the tip of the longeſt feather, thirteen inches.

Buffon ſays, it is an inhabitant of the northern world, as far as Iceland. They uſually breed in deſerted rabbit holes, lay fifteen or ſixteen roundiſh white eggs, and ſit about thirty days. Latham ſays, "they are very careful of their young, and will carry them from place to place in their bills." They ſhew much inſtinctive cunning in preſerving them when they are attempted to be caught; they will fly along the ground as if wounded, till the brood are got into a place of ſecurity. Their great beauty has induced many unſucceſsful attempts to domeſticate them; but they never thrive, unleſs in the neighbourhood of ſalt water. The eggs are thought good, but the fleſh of the bird is rank and unſavory.

The Red Shank.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd Sept.r 1, 1795, by T. Lord, N.o 468, Strand.

PLATE LI.

The Redſhank.

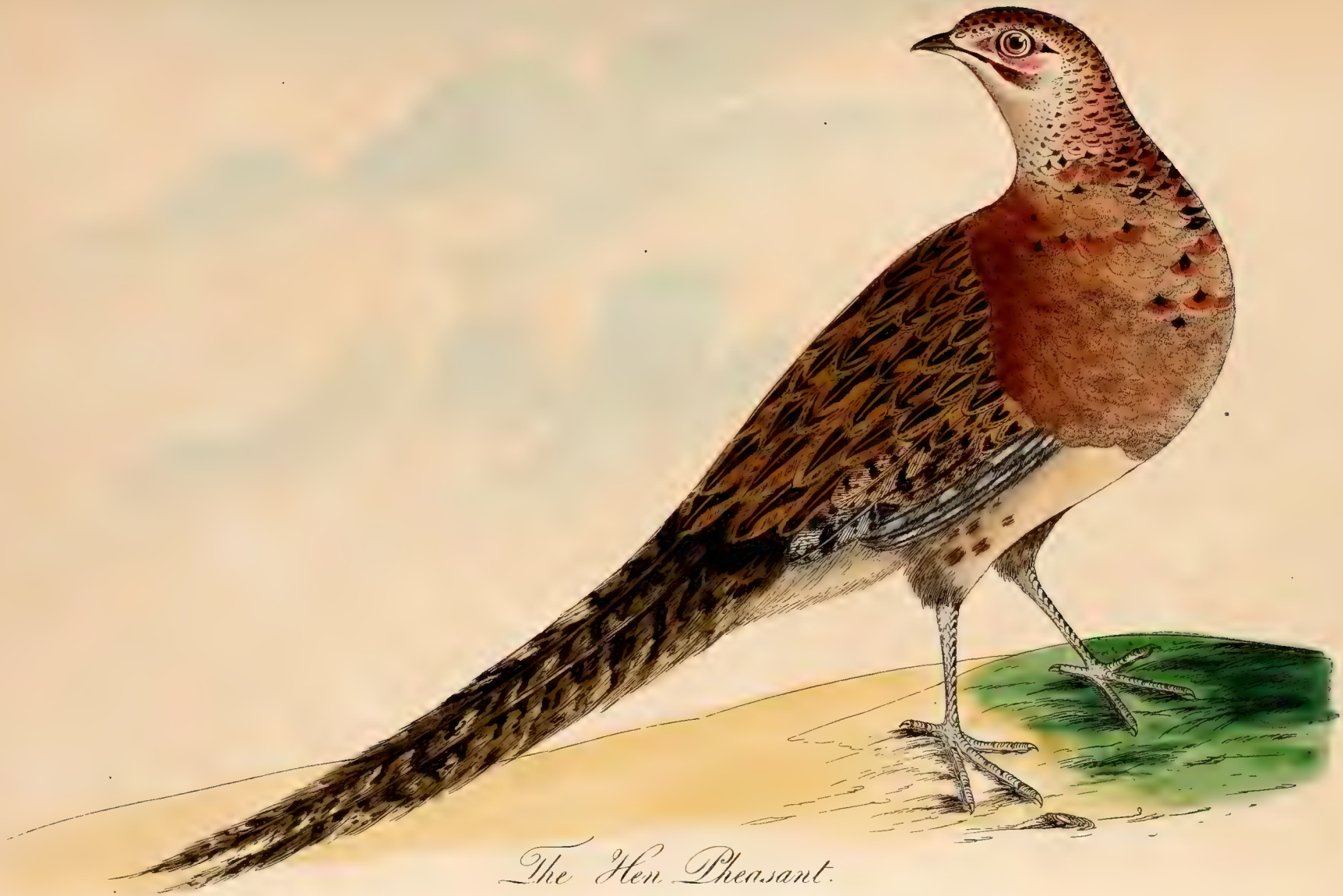
AS the real ſize of this bird is not curtailed in the plate, there remains but little to be ſaid; it is, however, obſervable of this ſpecies, that when their neſt is in danger, they make a noiſe ſimilar to that of a Lapwing; and when the tide flows, they are evidently much agitated, flying from one place of the ſhore to another, in flocks, and frequently ſettling, but never reſting long together.

The Sand Martins.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd Sept.r 1795, by T. Lord, N.o 468. Strand.

The Sand Martins,

ARE Birds of paſſage, and migrate at the ſame time as the common Houſe Martin and Swallow, but are not ſo well known, we having but few of them ; neither are they ſo generally diſperſed about as other birds, but confine themſelves to the ſandy countries, and in Bedfordſhire particularly they are to be found during the breeding ſeaſon. They build in the holes of ſand banks, but their neſt differs in its ſtructure from the Houſe Martin, being compoſed of ſtraws and feathers, looſely put together; they lay five or ſix eggs, which are white, with a few very faint red ſpots on them; the ſhells are very thin and tender; they ſeldom ſettle but when they come to their neſt, as they procure food for themſelves and young ones in their flight; in which reſpect they reſemble the Houſe Martin and Swallow. They are not quite ſo large as either, and differ much in colour. They aſſociate with no bird whatever, but keep entirely to themſelves, and quit us on a ſudden about the end of September or the beginning of October.



The Hen Pheasant.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd Nov.r 1.1795, by T. Lord, N.o 468. Strand.

PLATE CIII.

The Hen Pheaſant,

GIVEN in this plate, is reduced in ſize. The bird it was taken from meaſuring, from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail, twenty-four inches, and fifteen acroſs the breaſt. Its food is all kinds of growing corn. In the winter, like many other birds, it partakes of more ordinary food, ſuch as acorns, black-berries, &c. and what elſe the woods afford; for being a bird not fond of flying, it ſeldom goes far from the wood it inhabits. It moſt generally makes choice of ſtrong thickets for its retreat. Seldom lays more than nine eggs, which commonly produce as many young ones. They leave their neſt as ſoon as they are hatched, when the old one goes in queſt of ants-eggs for them, which they are particularly fond of. With ſome trouble this bird may be made to breed in a room, but there muſt be a very private place for it to make its neſt in; and, as ſoon as it has young ones, they muſt be well ſupplied with ants-eggs, till they are able to eat their accuſtomed food, corn, &c. which is the beſt for them. When confined, they may be made to breed with the game or bantom fowls; but they will not produce ſuch brilliant colours as with their own ſpecies.

The Aberdulvine.

London. Painted. Engraved & Published [illegible] by T. Lord. N°468. Strand.

PLATE CIV.

The Aberduvine, or Siſkin.

OF all granivorous birds, ſays Buffon, the Goldfinch is ſuppoſed to be the moſt nearly allied to the Siſkin; both have the bill elongated and ſlender towards the point; are gentle, docile, and lively. Some naturaliſts have conſidered them as two proximate ſpecies of the ſame genus. With regard to organization, or inſtinct, the difference is ſtriking. The Siſkin has a ſong peculiar to itſelf, but inferior to that of the Goldfinch. It is fond of the ſeeds of the alder, which the other will not touch. It creeps along the branches, and ſuſpends itſelf at their extremities like the Tomtit; ſo that it may be conſidered an intermediate ſpecies between this latter and the Goldfinch. It is alſo a bird of paſſage, and in its emigration flies very high; it is heard before it is ſeen. The Goldfinch continues with us all the year, and never flies very high. It is alſo obſerved, that theſe birds ſeldom or never aſſociate together voluntarily. The Siſkin may be taught to draw water like the Goldfinch. In an aviary it is always the firſt to awake; is harmleſs and unſuſpicious. It is more eaſily tamed than any other bird, when taken old; and by ſocial treatment it may be domeſticated like the Canary bird. The Siſkin is nice in the choice of its food, but eats plentifully, and enjoys itſelf much if fed to its liking. In an aviary, it chooſes a friend of its own ſpecies; if this cannot be, it ſelects one from ſome other, which it feeds like its young. It drinks frequently, but ſeldom bathes, and then rarely goes into the water, but ſtands on the rim of the veſſel to dip its bill and breaſt. It is ſaid to build chiefly in mountain foreſts; its neſt is ſo difficult to find, that it is a received opinion with the vulgar, that it has the art of rendering its neſt inviſible by means of a ſtone. Hence no preciſe account has been met with of the ſtructure, &c. of its neſt. There is ſo marked a ſympathy between this ſpecies and the Canary bird, that if a cock Siſkin be put into a place with Canary birds, they immediately and reciprocally exchange endearments. When a cock Siſkin pairs with a hen Canary bird, he aſſiduouſly helps her to prepare the neſt, and feeds her while ſitting. But from this alliance, it muſt be confeſſed, that the greateſt part of their eggs are clear. A conformity of temperament, as well as a union of diſpoſition, being neceſſary for fecundation. The few mule birds which are the produce of this union, reſemble both father and mother.

In Germany, the migration of the Siſkins begin in October, or even earlier; at that time they feed on the ſeed of hops, to the great injury of the proprietors. The place they have ſtopt in is well known by the quantity of leaves with which the ground is ſtrewed. They diſappear in the month of December, and return in February. In France they come at vintage time, and return when the trees are in flower; they are fondeſt of the flowers of the apple-tree. They are ſometimes ſeen on their paſſage in great numbers, and at other times in very ſmall flocks. The great flights happen every third or fourth year, and then ſo great is the multitude, that ſome ſuppoſe them to have been brought by the wind.

The ſong of the Siſkin is not diſagreeable, but is much inferior to that of the Goldfinch, whoſe note it acquires with eaſe; it will alſo appropriate that of the Canary Bird or Linnet, if it hears them at an early age.

According to Olina, this bird lives to the age of ten years. It is generally agreed, that among birds the females live longer than the males. The Siſkins are little ſubject to diſeaſes, except to inflammations of the inteſtines, when they have been fed on hemp-ſeed.

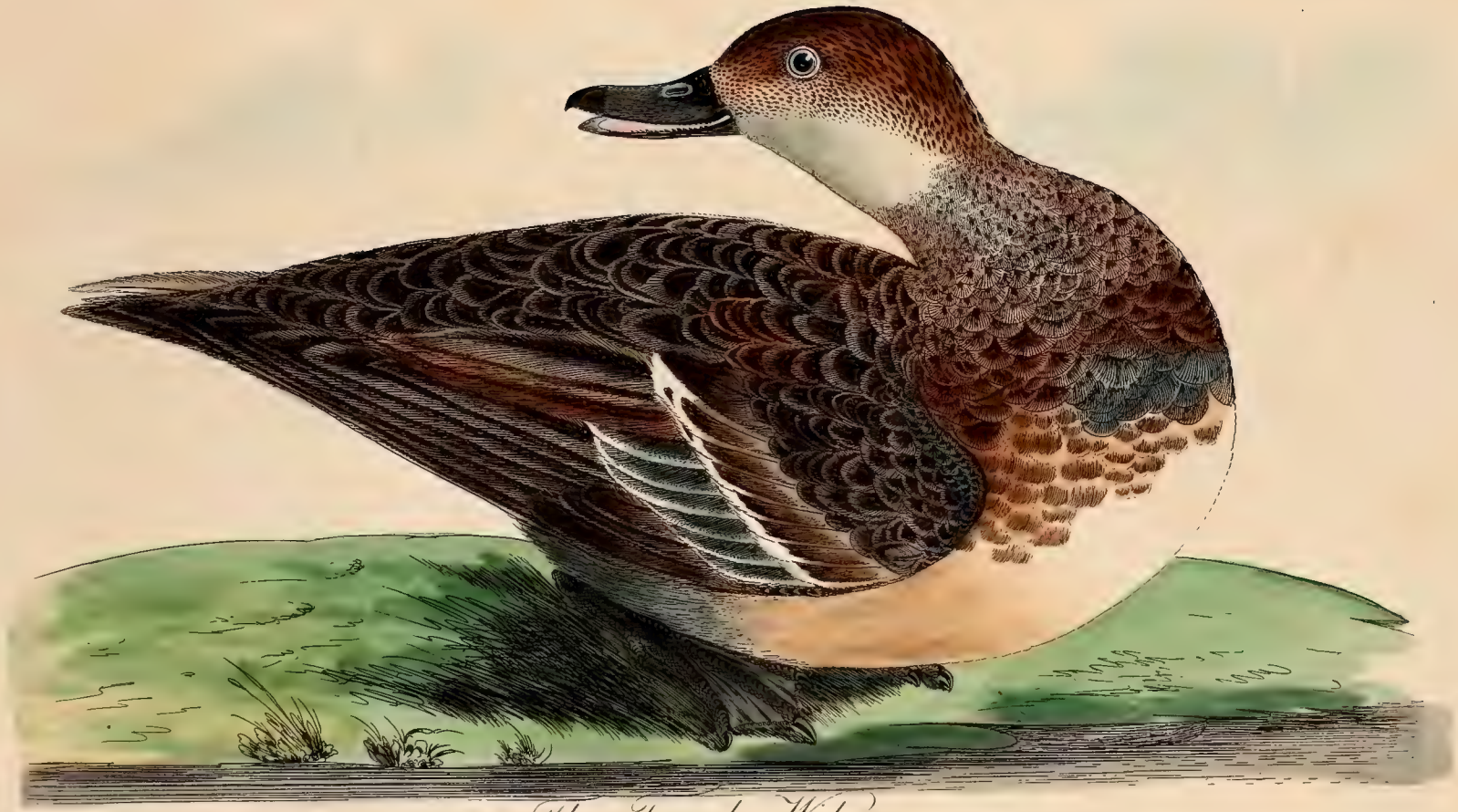
The Dotrill.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd Nov.r 1795, by T. Lord, N.o 168. Strand.

PLATE CV.

The Dotterell.

As this is a bird of paſſage, there remains little to be ſaid of it. However, it is eſteemed a very fooliſh bird, and is ſaid to mimic the actions of the fowler, ſtretching out a wing when he ſtretches out an arm, &c. regardleſs of the net which is ſpreading over it. They appear in England, in ſmall flocks, from April to September.



The Female Widgeon.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd April 1st 1796. *by T. Lord, N°468, Strand.*

PLATE CVI.

The Widgeon,

REPRESENTED in this plate, is the female. Theſe birds are pretty common in Cambridgeſhire and the Iſle of Ely, where the male is called the Widgeon, and the female the Whewer. They feed upon wild periwinkles, graſs, weeds, &c. which grow at the bottom of rivers and lakes. In ſize they are between the Wild Duck and the Teal; their fleſh has a very delicious taſte, not inferior to the Teal or Wild Duck.

The Male Shoveler.

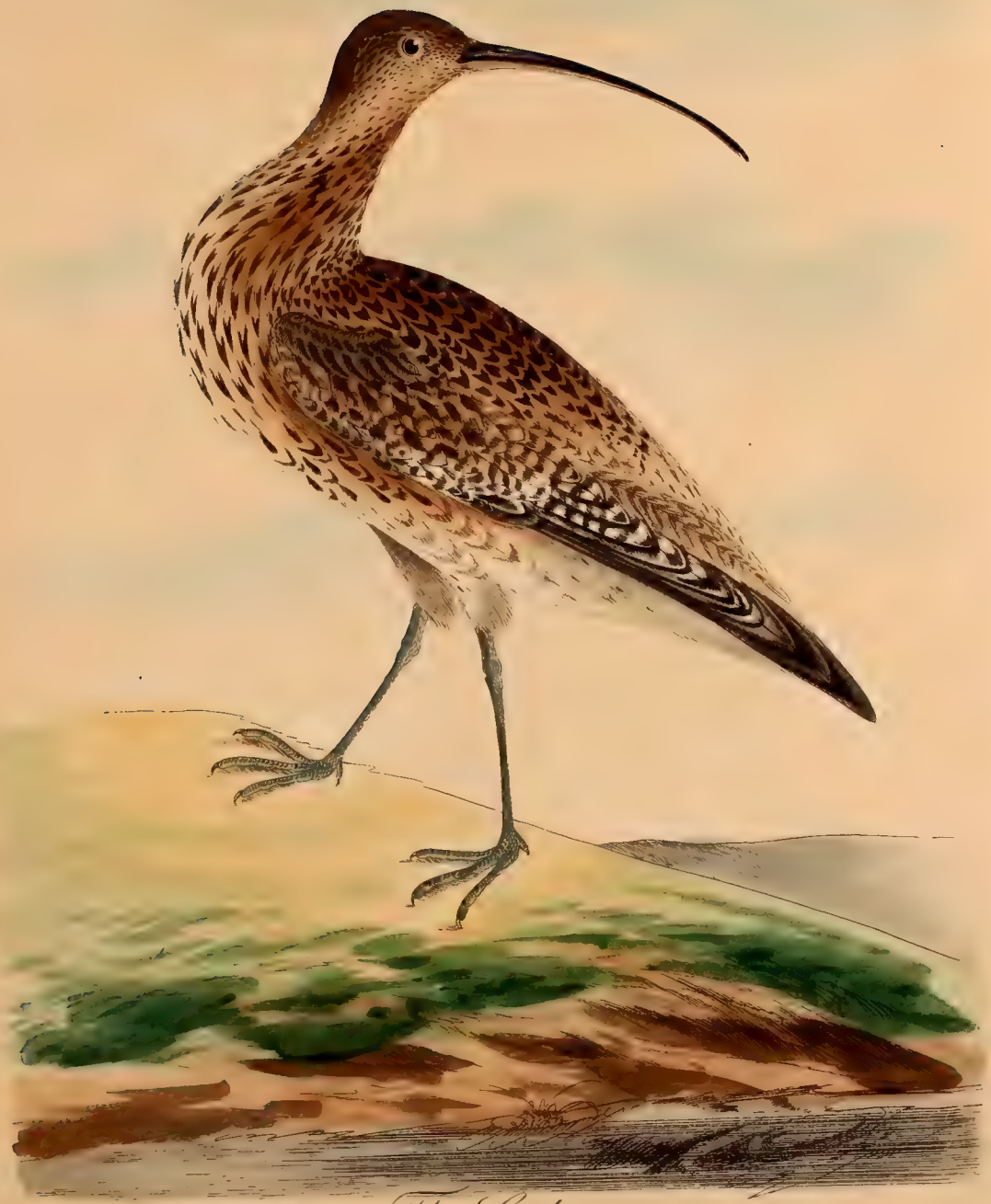
Painted, Engraved & Publish'd April 1.1796.

by T. Lord, No. 468. Strand.

PLATE CVII.

The Shoveller.

THIS bird is given the ſize of life. It is of the Wild Duck kind. There are but few taken, not being of a numerous ſpecie; and thoſe which are, more for their beauty than for the table, being very inferior in taſte to the common Wild Duck. They breed in the fens. It is obſervable, that each mandible of the bill is toothed like a comb. The tongue is broad and fleſhy, eſpecially towards the end, the tip of which is of a ſort of ſimicircular form.



The Curlew.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd May 1.1796. by T. Lord, *N°.468, Strand.*

The Curlew.

LATHAM enumerates eleven ſpecies of this bird, differing very much in ſize, of which the one here given is the largeſt, meaſuring from the point of the bill to the tip of the tail, twenty-four inches, and twenty-eight from the extremity of each wing, when extended, and round the breaſt twelve inches; the bill five inches and a half long. Theſe birds fly in conſiderable flocks, and are well known upon the Sea coaſt, in moſt parts, where and in the marſhes they frequent in the winter, feeding upon worms, frogs, and all kind of marine inſects. In April or the beginning of May they retire unto the mountains and unfrequented parts of the Sea ſhore, where they breed, and do not return again until the approach of winter. There have been ſome advocates in favour of the fleſh of this bird; but in general it is ſtrong, rank, and fiſhy. The feet are divided, but joined by a little membrane at the root. The tongue is very ſhort, conſidering the length of the bill, and bears ſome reſemblance to an arrow.

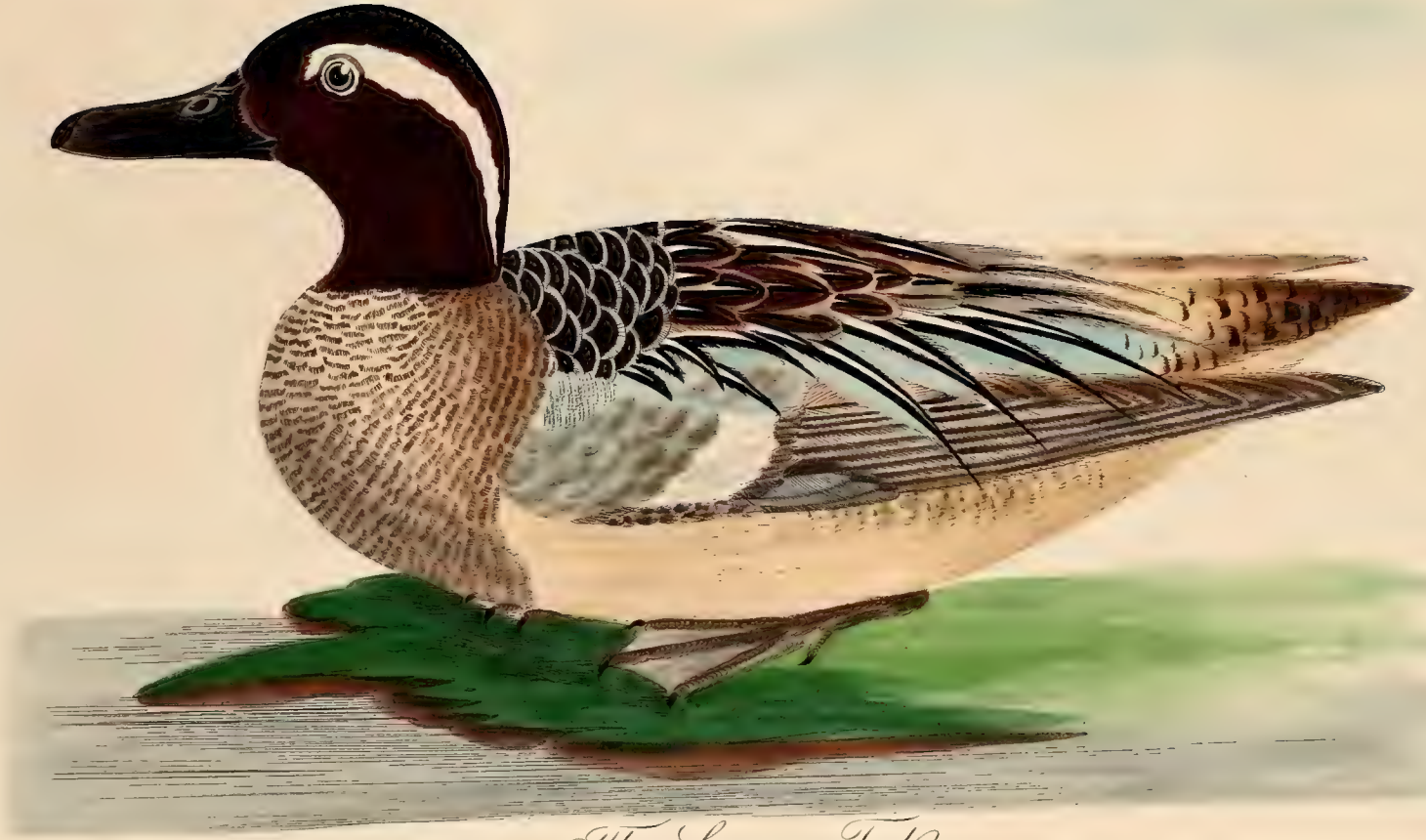
The Male Widgeon.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd July 1796, by T. Lord, *N°468. Strand.*

PLATE CIX.

The Widgeon.

IN this Plate is repreſented the Male bird, which, like all others of the kind, diſplays more brilliancy in his colours, and ſurpaſſes the female both in ſize and ſhape. He leads, and is followed by a train of females wherever he goes. The male bird has the ſupremacy over the female, as ſhe has over her young ones. For their habits and manners, we refer to the deſcription of a former plate of the female; which precludes the neceſſity of any thing more being ſaid on the ſubject.



The Summer Teal.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd July 1796, by T. Lord. *N°. 268. Strand.*

PLATE CX.

The Summer Teal,

HERE given, is the Male bird—full ſize. It is but little known, except among the fowlers who take them, which however is not frequent, there being but few of this ſpecie. It is one of the ſmalleſt of the Duck kind. In ſome of its colours it has an affinity to the Shoveller, though not in ſize. Its food is the ſame as that of the Teal or Widgeon. They are delicious in taſte, ſurpaſſing moſt of the Duck kind: it is ſaid to have the pre-eminence at the table; yet there are but few brought to the markets.

Painted. Engraved & Publish'd July 1796. The Golden Plover. by T. Lord. N.o 463, Strand.

PLATE CXI.

The Green or Golden Plover.

IS one of thoſe kind which have no hinder claw or ſpur; but, like the Redſhank, is web'd between the outer and middle claw. It is much about the ſize of the Lapwing; and are found in France, Switzerland, Italy, and moſt of the counties of England, in moſt of which places they are eſteemed a choice diſh, their fleſh being very tender, and of an exceeding agreeable flavour. They feed on worms chiefly, though ſome authors have affirmed that they live like the Graſshopper, upon nothing but the dew, their inteſtine being generally found empty. There are few gentlemen that delight in gardens, but know how neceſſary and uſeful the Lapwing and Plover are for deſtroying of worms, ſnails, caterpillars, and ſuch other inſects as generally infeſt theſe places; and it is very common to leave the care of that part of the Gardener's office to a few of theſe pretty creatures, after pulling the large feathers from their wings, to prevent their flying abroad.

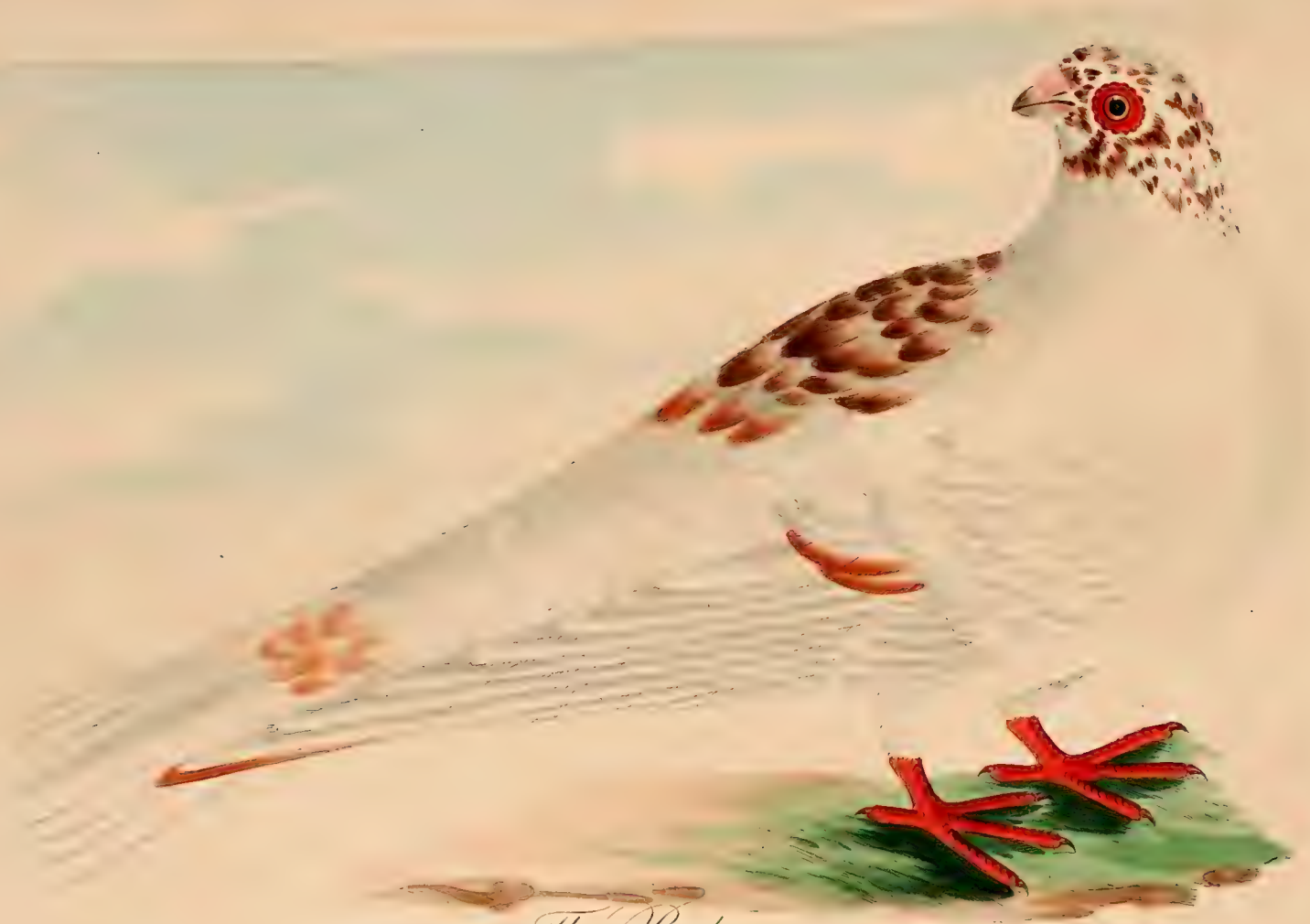
The Buzzard.

Printed, Engraved & Publish'd Oct^r. 1796, by T. Lord. *N^o. 6 Lambeth Road near the Obelisk, Surry.*

PLATE CXII.

The Buzzard.

IN this Plate is repreſented the Honey Buzzard. In its appearance it has a kind of ſtupor, and is infinitely leſs active than any of its ſpecie. It inhabits the woods, and ſeldom goes far from home, as its food is generally frogs, mice, bats, &c. This bird is often kept in large gardens, for the purpoſe of deſtroying vermin therein. They build their neſts with ſmall ſticks, lined with wool, and ſeldom lay more than four eggs. They are often ſeen on the ground, and will run very ſwift ſome paces before they take wing. The Repreſentation in this Plate is reduced; the bird from which it was meaſured being thirty-eight inches from the point of one wing to the point of the other, when extended; ſeventeen from the end of the bill to the tip of the tail, and fifteen round the breaſt.



The Barb.

Painted, Engraved & Publish'd Oct.r 1796. by T. Lord. N.o 6. Lambeth Road, near the Obelisk, Surry.

PLATE CXIII.

The Barb.

THESE birds are natives of Barbary, in Africa, and receive their name from that country from whence they come. The bird of this Plate is given full ſize. The redder the colour and the wider the circle of tuberous fleſh round the eye ſpreads, the greater is their value; though the circle is very narrow at firſt, and does not arrive at its full ſize till the bird is four years old. They differ very much from their original colour, that being either dun or black; but croſſing the breed with the Mahomet, has thrown them into divers colours. The breeders differ very much in their manner of breeding, by croſſing them; for it is certain there is not ſo much croſs breeding in any kind of the feathered tribe as in that of Pigeons.

The Land Rail.

Printed, Engraved & Publish'd Oct.r 1.1796. by T Lord. *N.o 6, Lambeth Road, near the Obelisk, Surry.*

PLATE CXIV.

The Land Rail,

IN this Plate is given the full ſize. In England it is very rarely to be ſeen; but in Ireland they are much more abundant. The few we have are generally to be met with in the ſtanding corn, or long graſs. Their food is ſnails, worms, and other reptiles. They are eſteemed a delicious diſh; which ſuppoſition ariſes more from its being a ſcarce bird than from the flavour of its fleſh, as I think we have many birds which excel them far in flavour. They have an awkward ſtalking gait, and are not a bird much for flying.